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ABSTRACT

This report presents a statistical portrait of the changing role of women in the United States during the 20th century. Data are from United States Government sources--from surveys, decennial censuses, vital statistics, and administrative records. The majority of the statistics have been published previously, either in government documents or professional journals, but are brought together here to highlight the demographic, social, and economic conditions of women. The analyses trace trends among women in the areas of population growth and composition, longevity, morality, and health, residence and migration, marital and family status, fertility, education, labor force participation, occupation and industry, work experience, income and poverty status, voting and public office holding, and crime and victimization. Comparisons of black and white women are discussed separately, and recent data are included for women of Spanish origin. (Author)

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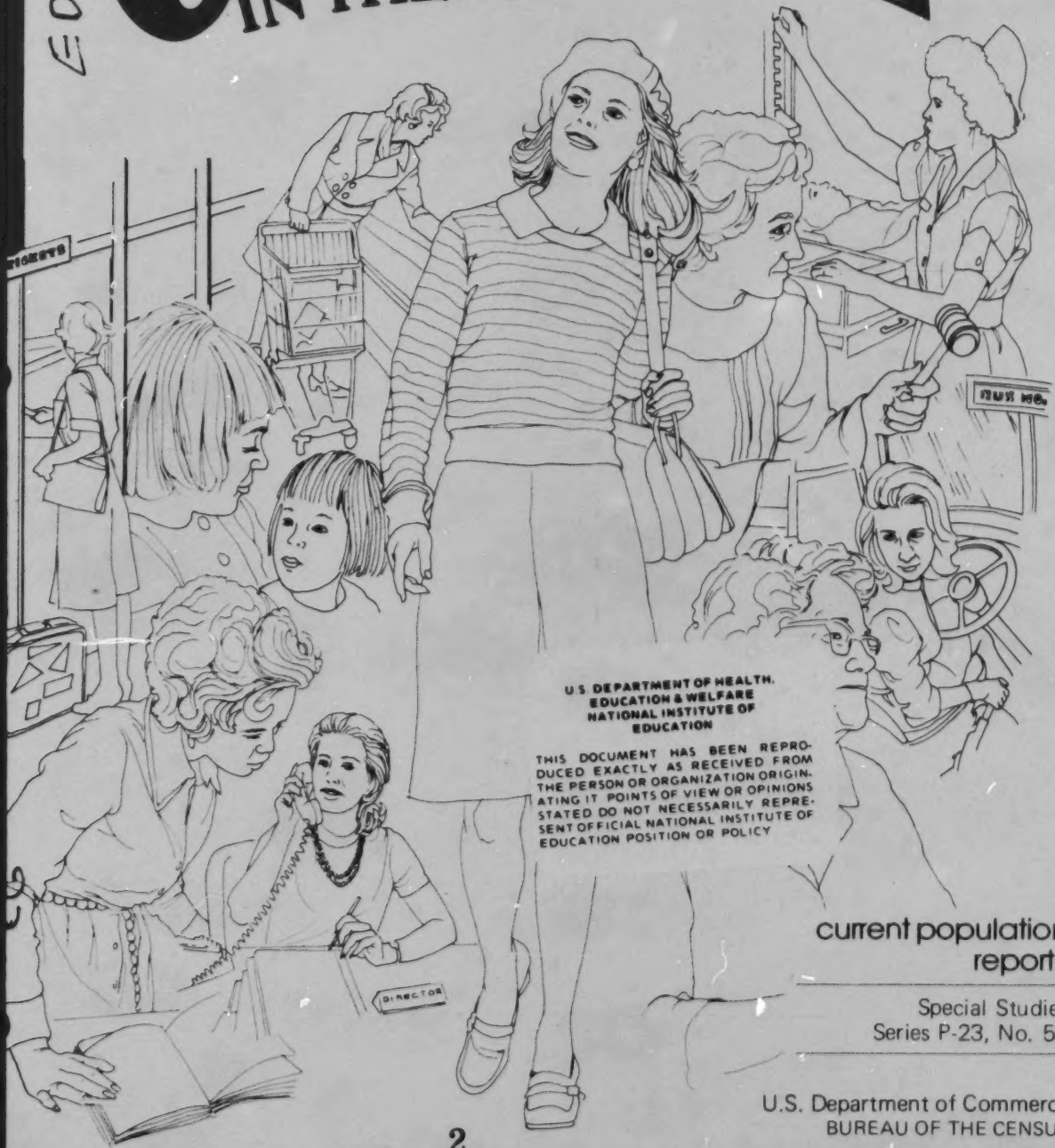
A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF

WOMEN IN THE U.S.



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A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Issued April 1976

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PREFACE

The official designation of 1975 as International Women's Year by the United Nations General Assembly was accompanied by the statement of three general goals: (1) to promote equality between men and women; (2) to support the full integration of women into the economic, social, and cultural life of their countries; and (3) to recognize and encourage the role of women in the development of international cooperation and world peace. The vast array of statistical information compiled by the U.S. Government can aid in providing an assessment of past progress, especially toward the first two of these goals, and can serve as a yardstick against which to measure future progress. Therefore, in recognition of International Women's Year, the Bureau of the Census has compiled a variety of data bearing on the changing social and economic status of women in the United States.

This report was planned and coordinated in the Population Division by Paula J. Schneider, Chief, Labor Force Statistics Branch. Contributions to the preparation of specific chapters were made by Rosalind R. Bruno, Karen A. Crook, Edward W. Fernandez, Olga V. Fonville, Lynne R. Heltman, Karen M. Mills, Victor M. Valdisera, and Linda J. Waite.

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A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a statistical portrait of the changing role of women in the United States during the 20th century. Data are from United States Government sources—from surveys, decennial censuses, vital statistics, and administrative records. The majority of the statistics have been published previously, either in government documents or professional journals, but are brought together here to highlight the demographic, social, and economic conditions of women.

Most data are from the monthly Current Population Survey and the decennial population censuses of the Bureau of the Census. Selected data are provided in a historical framework beginning in 1900 where available. Most statistics are shown in time series beginning in 1950 or later, however, because the Current Population Survey, the source of the largest proportion of data, did not get underway until the 1940's, and since then has been expanded several times both in types of information collected and in sample size.

The analyses trace trends among women in the areas of population growth and composition, longevity, mortality, and health, residence and migration, marital and family status, fertility, education, labor force participation, occupation and industry, work experience, income and poverty status, voting and public office holding, and crime and victimization. Comparisons of black and white women are discussed separately, and recent data are included for women of Spanish origin.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In July 1975 the female population of the United States was about 109.4 million, representing 51.3 percent of the population and outnumbering males by 5.6 million. With increases in the total population, by the end of the century women are projected to outnumber men by 6.9 to 7.9 million.

- The changing social and economic role of women is most evident in the increase in their labor force participation. Between 1950 and 1974 the number of working women nearly doubled, while the number of working men increased by about one-fourth.

- The dramatic change in the female work force is reflected in the change in the ratio of women to men who were year-round full-time workers, from 29 women per 100 men in 1950 to 47 women per 100 men in 1974.

- The historical relationship between labor force participation and such variables as marital status and the presence and age of children has been changing. Among married women with preschool age children the participation rate has risen substantially, from 12 percent in 1950 to 37 percent in 1975.

- Although employment of women increased in the 1960's, women workers remained concentrated in a few major occupation groups in both 1960 and 1970, with over half of them working in clerical, operative, and service positions.

- Income differentials of women and men workers remained substantial in 1974; the median income for women who had worked year round full time was 57 percent of the median income for men who had worked year round full time.

- Families headed by women were 13 percent of all families in 1975. The proportion of families below the poverty level that are headed by women has increased, accounting for 46 percent of all families in poverty in 1974.

- College enrollment rates of women have risen far more rapidly than those for men since 1950, but women were still only 44 percent of college students in 1974.

- Although younger women are approaching educational equality with men, they have not yet closed the gap; among persons 25 to 29 years old in 1975, 77 percent as many women as men had completed 4 years of college; in 1950 the comparable figure was 66 percent. During the period the proportion of women 25 to 29 years old who completed 4 years of college rose from 6 percent to 19 percent.

- Life expectancy at birth, a measure of longevity, has improved more for women than for men, advancing for women from 48.3 years in 1900 to 75.3 years in 1973, and advancing for men from 46.3 years to 67.6 years in the same period. Life expectancy of women now exceeds that of men by almost 8 years.

• Of the 15 leading causes of death, women experience lower death rates than men for all causes except one (diabetes). The dramatic decrease in the maternal mortality rate in the last 50 years has eliminated this as a major cause of death among women.

• The recent trends in marriage and divorce have resulted in an increasing proportion of young women who are single or divorced. Between 1950 and 1975 the proportion of women 20 to 24 years old who were single increased from 28 to 40 percent; during the same period the proportion of women 25 to 34 years old who were divorced and not remarried increased from 2.5 to 6.8 percent.

• The fertility rates of American women have shown wide fluctuations in the past quarter century from near record highs for the century in the late 1950's to record lows in the past few years. If the current level of fertility were to continue, a natural decrease (an excess of deaths over births) would result eventually.

Chapter 1.
POPULATION GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

The female population of the United States on July 1, 1975 is estimated at 109,377,000. This figure is about 5.6 million larger than the number of men and represents 51.3 percent of the total population of 213,137,000 (table 1-1). Since 1910 the female population has grown faster in each decade than the male population. The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) has declined steadily from 106.2 in 1910 to 94.9 in 1975. At the turn of the century, men constituted 51.1 percent of the total U.S. population; in 1950, for the first time in any decennial census, women outnumbered men.

Growth. In the 20th century the largest rate of population increase for both sexes during a decade was recorded between 1900 and 1910, mainly as a result of the large volume of net immigration. The smallest percent increase occurred between 1930 and 1940, a decade when birth rates were low and net immigration was very small. Between 1970 and 1975, the female population increased by 4.9 percent, or at an average annual rate of 0.9 percent, a rate very similar to the average annual growth rate of 0.8 percent registered during the 1930's.

Age composition. As a consequence of fluctuations in fertility and declines in mortality, the age distribution of the female population has been changing substantially. The median age of the population may be used as a general indicator of change in the age distribution. The female figure rose from 22.4 years in 1900 to 30.5 in 1950. Thus, within a period of five decades, the median age of the female population increased by 8 years, or by over 1½ years per decade. This increase resulted from declines in fertility during most of the period; declines in death rates and net immigration retarded the rise to a small extent. During the 1960's the trend toward an older population was temporarily interrupted, with a decline of 1 year in the median age of the female population. Between 1970 and 1975, however, the median age again increased by more than one-half year, to 30 years.

The proportion of the female population below age 15 increased rapidly from the latter part of the 1940's to 1960 reflecting the higher birth rates during the "baby boom" years than earlier (table 1-2). As a result of the decline in fertility over the past 15 years, however, children have become a steadily decreasing proportion of the population. The numbers of young women 15 to 24 years of age have been similarly affected by fluctuating fertility rates. The decline in the proportions in this age group between 1940 and 1960 reflects earlier declines in fertility, inasmuch as women in this age group were born before the onset of the post-World War II wave of higher fertility. By 1975, however, this age group had increased to approximately 18 percent of the female population from its 13 percent in 1960.

Because of the much lower fertility in the 20-year period from 1925 to 1945 than in the pre-1925 years, the proportion of women in the younger adult working ages (those 25 to 44 years old) declined about 7 percentage points between 1950 and 1970. Since 1970, however, this segment has increased slightly as the enlarged "baby boom" cohorts have begun to replace the smaller cohorts. In 1975 one-fourth of the female population was in this age group. The proportion of women in the older working ages (45 to 64 years old) rose from 13.3 percent in 1900 to 20.2 percent in 1950. Since 1950 women in this age range have remained a relatively constant proportion of the female population—roughly one-fifth.

Women aged 65 years old and over have constituted a larger share of the female population in every successive decade since 1900. By 1975, 12 percent of the female population was in this age group; the corresponding proportion in 1900 was 4 percent. This uninterrupted increase during the 20th century in the proportion of the population in this age category has resulted largely from generally declining fertility rates, although declines in death rates may have contributed to the increase in small part.

Sex ratios. The sex composition of the resident population of the United States may be viewed as determined by four factors: (1) sex ratios at birth, (2) differences between the sexes in age-specific death rates, (3) differences between the sexes in net immigration, and (4) the balance of the sexes in other net movements overseas (e.g., movement to outlying areas, movement of Armed Forces personnel, and Federal civilian employees outside the United States). For example, the dramatic increase between 1970 and 1975 in the sex ratio of the resident population at ages 15 to 24 years resulted primarily from military personnel returning from overseas. The proportions of females and males as a whole and in various age groups, as shown by census statistics (table 1-3), are also affected by net coverage errors and age reporting errors in census data.

Although the sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) at birth is a little above 105, this small preponderance of males at the start of life is reduced, first, by the higher infant mortality of males and, then, by the higher death rates of males at other ages. With

advancing age, the sex ratio decreases more and more rapidly.

Moreover, there have been dramatic declines in sex ratios over time. The most marked change over the past 75 years occurred in the age group 65 years and over, which fell by almost one-third, from 102.1 in 1900 to 69.3 in 1975. This decline is largely the result of the widening gap between female and male mortality rates for this age group. The number of survivors of the heavy immigration that occurred during the first quarter of this century, when male immigrants were more numerous than female immigrants, has dwindled. The "mortality" factor has in fact produced an increase in the proportion of women among persons surviving to successively older ages. Approximately 53 percent of all women 65 years and over in March 1975 were widowed, and this fact has profound implications for social and economic policy.

Population projections. Projections regarding the course of future population change depend on the assumptions made with respect to future fertility, mortality, and net immigration. The alternative projections of the female population of the United States from 1975 to the year 2000 presented here vary on the basis of the assumed levels of fertility. For the three series of projections featured, the assumed fertility levels all yield substantial increases in the female population to the year 2000 (table 1-4). Series I projections assume that women who enter the childbearing ages in future years will have an average of 2.7 births per woman; Series II and Series III assume averages of 2.1 and 1.7 births, respectively. All projection series use the same assumptions for mortality and net immigration. The projections assume only slight reductions in death rates and hence only slight rises in survival rates in future years; net immigration is assumed to be 400,000 per year. Over the 25-year period, the female population is projected to grow by 17.1 million for the low projection (Series III) and by more than twice that much, 37.5 million, for the high projection (Series I).

All three projection series indicate that women will continue to outnumber men throughout the next quarter of the century, and that the gap between the number of women and the number of men will continue to increase. The excess of women over men is projected to range between 6.2 million and 6.5 million by 1985 and between 6.9 million and 7.9 million by 2000.

Some perspective on the future age structure of the female population is given in table 1-5. In projection Series II and Series III, the proportion of females below age 15 would drop from one-fourth in 1975 to roughly one-fifth in both 1985 and 2000. Under the high fertility assumption of Series I, the proportion of female children would stabilize at approximately one-fourth of the total female population for the last quarter-century.

The future numbers of women 15 to 44 years old are significant, particularly in connection with the growth of the population, for these are the women in the childbearing ages. Because of differences in the future course of the fertility rates which underlie the alternative projections, the rate of change in the number of women 15 to 24 years old varies substantially among the three series of projections. Between 1975 and 2000, the numbers of such women would increase 13 percent under Series I and decrease 18 percent under Series III. The proportion of women at ages 25 to 44 is expected to rise only slightly according to all three series. Although the overall proportion of women 15 to 44 years old is expected to remain relatively unchanged between 1975 and 2000, the number of women in these ages is expected to rise in this period by 16 percent. This increase would more than counterbalance the decline in the average number of births per woman assumed in Series III, the series with subreplacement fertility, assuring a sufficient number of births to produce some population growth.

The proportions of women in the age groups 45 to 64 and 65 and over are expected to increase somewhat by the year 2000. Moreover, there will be a 40-percent increase between 1975 and 2000 in the number of women over 65 years old because of past rises in the numbers of births and past reductions in age-specific death rates. Regardless of which projection series is employed, the median age of the female population is expected to increase between 1975 and 2000. Under the low fertility assumption (Series III), the median age would increase by approximately 8.2 years; under the high fertility assumption (Series I), the median age would rise by 3.1 years.

Table 1-1. Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 1900 to 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population as of July 1 for 1975 and as of April 1 for other years)

Sex and year	All ages	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
WOMEN							
1975	109,377	26,284	19,902	27,248	22,715	13,228	30.0
1970	104,300	28,395	17,890	24,547	21,818	11,650	29.3
1960	90,992	27,428	13,114	23,965	18,428	9,056	30.3
1950	76,139	19,964	11,232	23,112	15,349	6,482	30.5
1940	65,815	16,321	12,095	20,042	12,739	4,619	29.0
1930	[1]60,807	17,875	11,057	17,959	10,262	3,311	26.2
1920	[1]51,935	16,685	9,529	15,286	7,927	2,452	24.7
1910	[1]44,727	14,626	9,029	12,784	6,268	1,965	23.5
1900	[1]37,243	12,951	7,529	10,221	4,940	1,526	23.4
MEN							
1975	103,760	27,365	20,102	26,294	20,829	9,172	27.6
1970	98,912	29,505	17,551	23,449	18,992	8,416	26.8
1960	88,331	28,358	11,906	22,935	17,629	7,503	28.7
1950	75,187	20,708	10,989	22,302	15,375	5,813	29.9
1940	66,350	16,803	11,938	19,778	13,413	4,418	29.0
1930	[1]62,395	18,333	11,150	18,316	11,211	3,333	26.7
1920	[1]54,086	17,034	9,231	16,090	9,151	2,488	25.8
1910	[1]47,301	14,942	9,136	14,131	7,189	1,989	24.6
1900	[1]38,969	13,220	7,402	11,168	5,480	1,558	23.3

[1] Includes persons with age not reported, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(B), and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 614.

Table 1-2. Percent Distribution of the Population by Age and Sex: 1900 to 1975

(Resident population as of July 1 for 1975 and as of April 1 for other years)

Sex and year	All ages	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
WOMEN						
1975	100.0	24.0	18.2	24.9	20.8	12.1
1970	100.0	27.2	17.2	23.5	20.9	11.2
1960	100.0	30.1	13.3	26.3	20.3	10.0
1950	100.0	26.2	14.8	30.4	20.2	8.5
1940	100.0	24.8	18.4	30.5	19.4	7.0
1930	[1]100.0	29.4	18.7	29.5	16.9	5.4
1920	[1]100.0	32.1	18.3	29.4	15.3	4.7
1910	[1]100.0	32.7	20.2	28.6	14.0	4.4
1900	[1]100.0	34.8	20.2	27.4	13.3	4.1
MEN						
1975	100.0	26.4	19.4	25.3	20.1	8.8
1970	100.0	29.8	17.7	23.7	20.2	8.5
1960	100.0	32.1	13.5	26.0	20.0	8.5
1950	100.0	27.5	14.6	29.7	20.4	7.7
1940	100.0	25.3	18.0	29.8	20.2	6.7
1930	[1]100.0	29.4	17.9	29.4	18.0	5.3
1920	[1]100.0	31.5	17.1	29.7	16.9	4.6
1910	[1]100.0	31.5	19.2	29.7	15.1	4.2
1900	[1]100.0	33.9	19.0	28.7	14.1	4.0

[1] Includes persons with age not reported, not shown separately.

Source: Same as table 1-1.

Table 1-3. Sex Ratios of the Population by Age: 1900 to 1975

(Resident population as of July 1 for 1975 and as of April 1 for other years)

Year	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
1975	94.9	104.4	104.0	101.0	96.5	91.7	69.3
1970	94.8	104.0	103.9	98.1	95.5	91.6	72.2
1960	97.1	103.4	103.4	98.3	95.7	95.7	82.9
1950	98.7	103.9	103.6	97.8	96.5	100.2	89.7
1940	100.8	103.2	102.8	98.7	98.7	105.3	95.6
1930	102.6	103.0	102.4	98.2	102.0	109.2	100.7
1920	104.1	102.5	101.9	96.9	105.3	115.4	104.5
1910	106.2	102.5	102.0	101.2	110.5	114.1	101.2
1900	104.6	102.1	102.0	98.3	109.3	110.9	102.1

Note: Number of males per 100 females.

Source: Same as table 1-1.

Table 1-4. Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 1975 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1. Total population including Armed Forces overseas)

Sex and age	1975 (estimate)	1985			2000		
		Series I	Series II	Series III	Series I	Series II	Series III
Women, all ages	109,393	123,714	120,201	117,415	146,935	134,973	126,481
Under 5 years	7,777	11,727	9,652	8,050	12,011	8,948	6,963
5 to 14 years	18,507	18,100	16,661	15,477	24,954	19,597	15,899
15 to 24 years	19,913		19,046		22,570	19,122	16,376
25 to 44 years	27,251		36,030			[1]36,428	
45 to 64 years	22,715		22,836			30,319	
65 years and over	13,228		15,975			18,558	
Median age.....years	30.0	31.4	32.3	33.0	33.1	36.2	38.2
Men, all ages	104,239	117,560	113,866	110,940	140,072	127,521	118,617
Under 5 years	8,119	12,315	10,132	8,448	12,643	9,416	7,325
5 to 14 years	19,246	18,956	17,445	16,203	26,246	20,602	16,706
15 to 24 years	20,357		19,450		23,305	19,721	16,869
25 to 44 years	26,508		35,146			[1]37,380	
45 to 64 years	20,836		21,007			28,360	
65 years and over	9,172		10,884			12,041	
Median age.....years	27.6	28.9	29.8	30.6	29.7	33.3	35.7

[1]The base date for the projections was July 1, 1974; thus projections for age 25 differ slightly for Series I, Series II, and Series III.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 541 and 614.

Table 1-5. Projections of the Percent Distribution of the Population by Age and Sex: 1975 to 2000

(As of July 1. Total population including Armed Forces overseas)

Sex and age	1975 (estimate)	1985			2000		
		Series I	Series II	Series III	Series I	Series II	Series III
Women, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	7.1	9.5	8.0	6.9	8.2	6.6	5.5
5 to 14 years	16.9	14.6	13.9	13.2	17.0	14.5	12.6
15 to 24 years	18.2	15.4	15.8	16.2	15.4	14.2	12.9
25 to 44 years	24.9	29.1	30.0	30.7	26.2	28.5	30.4
45 to 64 years	20.8	18.5	19.0	19.4	20.6	22.5	24.0
65 years and over	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.6	12.6	13.7	14.7
Men, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	7.8	10.5	8.9	7.6	9.0	7.4	6.2
5 to 14 years	18.5	16.1	15.3	14.6	18.7	16.2	14.1
15 to 24 years	19.5	16.5	17.1	17.5	16.6	15.5	14.2
25 to 44 years	25.4	29.9	30.9	31.7	26.7	29.3	31.5
45 to 64 years	20.0	17.9	18.4	18.9	20.2	22.2	23.9
65 years and over	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.6	8.6	9.4	10.2

Source: Same as table 1-4.

Chapter 2.
LONGEVITY, MORTALITY, AND HEALTH

Progress in achieving greater longevity may be summarized by life expectancy at birth, a measure which represents the average number of years a newborn child may expect to live according to the death rates of a given year or period. Table 2-1 shows the record of improvement in life expectancy or average length of life in the United States during the 20th century.

Over the 73-year period 1900 to 1973, the average length of life of females increased from 48.3 years in 1900 to 75.3 years in 1973, i.e., by 27.0 years. For men, life expectancy at birth increased only 21.3 years over the same period, advancing from 46.3 years to 67.6 years. An analysis as to the proportion of the 1900-70 increase in life expectancy that occurred in the first 35 years and the proportion that ensued during the second 35 years of the period reveals the following:

Measure and sex	Total increase (1900-70)	Increase in first 35 years (1900-35)	Increase in second 35 years (1935-70)
Change (in years):			
Female	26.5	15.6	10.9
Male	20.8	13.6	7.2
Percent change:			
Female	54.9	32.3	17.1
Male	44.9	29.4	12.0
Percent distribution:			
Female	100.0	58.9	41.1
Male	100.0	65.4	34.6

Source: Table 2-1.

For both sexes greater gains in longevity were recorded in the first 35 years than in the second, and women exhibited greater increases than men in both 35-year periods. In 1930 women could expect to live only 3.5 years longer than men; by 1970 women had a life expectancy nearly 8 years longer. Between 1970 and 1973, life expectancy at birth increased by one-half year for each sex, so that the difference between the sexes remained unchanged for this period.

The main reasons for the increasing female advantage in longevity have been the decrease in deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth and the shift from infective and parasitic diseases to the chronic degenerative diseases as major causes of death. In the past 40 years, degenerative diseases such as heart disease and malignant neoplasms have become increasingly prevalent as causes of death due to the relatively successful eradication of infective and parasitic disease. For reasons that are not entirely clear, women succumb to degenerative diseases less than men. Furthermore, medical technology has developed in such a way that some of the more serious types of cancer among women, such as breast and uterine cancer, are more easily detected and treated than the main types of cancer among men (e.g., cancer of the lungs and digestive system).

The excess of male death rates over female death rates has increased for most causes of death during recent decades (table 2-2). Of the 15 leading causes of death (as of 1969), 14 show an advantage for females. The only exception is diabetes mellitus, and even this cause of death has shown a steady decline in the male advantage. Only for suicide and peptic ulcers has there been a distinct erosion of the female mortality advantage. Several other conditions, such as homicide, congenital anomalies, cirrhosis of the liver, and arteriosclerosis reveal no definite trend in the sex ratio of mortality, although women are still less likely to die from these causes than men.

The reduction in death rates of women from the complications of pregnancy and childbirth has removed one of the major causes of death among women (table 2-3). In the United States, the maternal mortality rate has shown a dramatic improvement in the last five decades, dropping sharply from 690 deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births in 1920-24, to 376 in 1940, 37 in 1960, and 15 in 1973. This dramatic drop may be attributed to a combination of factors, including the decline in the birth rate (specifically in the number of children born to women, particularly to older women). The expanded programs of prenatal and postnatal care, which have contributed to reductions in infant mortality, have also benefited the mother, as has the decline in the practice of employing a midwife at home as a substitute for an attending physician in a hospital. Among other factors which have resulted in the reduction of maternal mortality are the use of antibiotics to control infections and the availability of blood and blood substitutes for the treatment of hemorrhage. The risk of maternal mortality in 1971 was lowest at ages 20 to 24.[1] It was higher for women under

[1] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the U.S., 1971, Vol. II, "Mortality."

20 years of age and for women 25 to 29, but for ages 30 and over increasing age is associated with a steep rise in maternal mortality. At 40 to 44 years of age, the maternal mortality rate was over nine times the rate at 20 to 24 years of age.

Although women have lower death rates than men, the incidence of sickness is generally greater among women. Information from the Health Interview Survey shows that from 1958 through 1972 females experienced from 4 to 14 percent more acute conditions than did men.[2] For the five major categories, the females' disadvantage is persistent for infective and parasitic diseases, respiratory conditions, conditions of the digestive system, and "other acute conditions" (even when conditions relating to childbirth are excluded). Only for injuries do men show a disadvantage. Part of the explanation for the higher morbidity, but lower mortality, of women than of men is that excess male morbidity appears for six chronic conditions which are responsible for high death rates, among them diseases of the heart, cerebrovascular diseases, and respiratory diseases. Also it appears for an acute condition, injuries, which produces high mortality. Another explanation may be that females are more likely to undergo earlier diagnosis and to secure proper treatment for the condition.

[2] Lois M. Verbrugge, "Morbidity and Mortality in the United States: A Riddle of the Sexes," paper presented at the April 1975 meetings of the Population Association of America.

Table 2-1. Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex: 1900 to 1973

(Years of life. Prior to 1930 data are for death-registration States only)

Year	Women	Men	Difference between women and men
1973	75.3	67.6	7.7
1970	74.8	67.1	7.7
1960	73.1	66.6	6.5
1950	71.1	65.6	5.5
1940	65.2	60.8	4.4
1935	63.9	59.9	4.0
1930	61.6	58.1	3.5
1920	54.6	53.6	1.0
1910	51.8	48.4	3.4
1900	48.3	46.3	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Vol. II, "Mortality," and Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Final Mortality Statistics, 1973, Vol. 23, No. 11, Supplement (2).

Table 2-2. Age-Adjusted Female Death Rate and Sex Mortality Ratio for Leading Causes of Death, United States: Selected Years, 1952 to 1973

(Based on age-specific death rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940)

Causes of death	1973	1970	1964	1958	1952
ALL CAUSES					
Female age-adjusted rate	513.1	532.5	569.2	600.9	658.9
Age-adjusted sex ratio[1]	0.56	0.57	0.61	0.64	0.67
Diseases of the heart	167.4	175.2	196.6	211.6	225.6
Sex ratio	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.60
Malignant neoplasms	108.7	108.8	109.3	112.2	118.8
Sex ratio	0.68	0.69	0.74	0.81	0.89
Cerebrovascular diseases	58.5	60.8	69.1	78.4	84.6
Sex ratio	0.83	0.83	0.87	0.89	0.93
Accidents	27.4	28.2	28.3	26.5	32.0
Sex ratio	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.37
Influenza and pneumonia	15.2	16.7	17.7	19.6	19.7
Sex ratio	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.63	0.69
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	11.8	17.2	25.7	32.9	33.5
Sex ratio	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.69
Diabetes mellitus	13.3	14.4	14.4	14.6	16.4
Sex ratio	1.03	1.07	1.16	1.29	1.43
Arteriosclerosis	7.3	7.5	11.2	12.1	13.9
Sex ratio	0.82	0.79	0.85	0.81	0.82
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	4.5	4.8	4.0	2.9	3.2
Sex ratio	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.48
Cirrhosis of the liver	9.9	9.8	7.8	6.5	6.2
Sex ratio	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.48
Suicide	6.6	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.3
Sex ratio	0.37	0.39	0.35	0.28	0.28
Congenital anomalies	6.0	7.6	9.7	11.2	11.4
Sex ratio	0.81	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.81
Homicide	4.5	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Sex ratio	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.33	0.28
Nephritis and nephrosis	2.5	2.9	4.6	6.8	11.8
Sex ratio	0.68	0.67	0.71	0.74	0.77
Peptic ulcer	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.8
Sex ratio	0.39	0.39	0.33	0.29	0.22

[1]Ratio of female rate to male rate.

Note: Leading causes of death are as of 1969.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 23, No. 11; Vital Statistics of the U.S., 1970, Vol. II, "Mortality"; and Vital and Health Statistics, Series 20, Nos. 15 and 16.

Table 2-3. Maternal Mortality Rates: 1920 to 1973

(Prior to 1933 data are for birth-registration States only. Rates per 100,000 live births. Deaths are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases in use at the time)

Year	Rate[1]	Percent change over preceding period
1973	15.2	-29.3
1970[2]	21.5	-42.0
1960	37.1	-55.5
1950	83.3	-77.8
1940	376.0	-40.9
1930-34	636.0	-7.8
1920-24	689.5	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Maternal deaths are those assigned to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.
[2]Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Source: Same as table 2-1.

Chapter 3.
RESIDENCE AND MIGRATION

Women and men in the United States exhibit similar residential and migratory patterns, which is not surprising as most persons marry sometime during their lives, and most married couples live together and move as a pair. Most of the small differences between the residential and migratory patterns of men and women can be attributed to differences in marital status, employment status, life cycle stage, or labor market opportunities from area to area, which may favor the employment of one sex over the other.

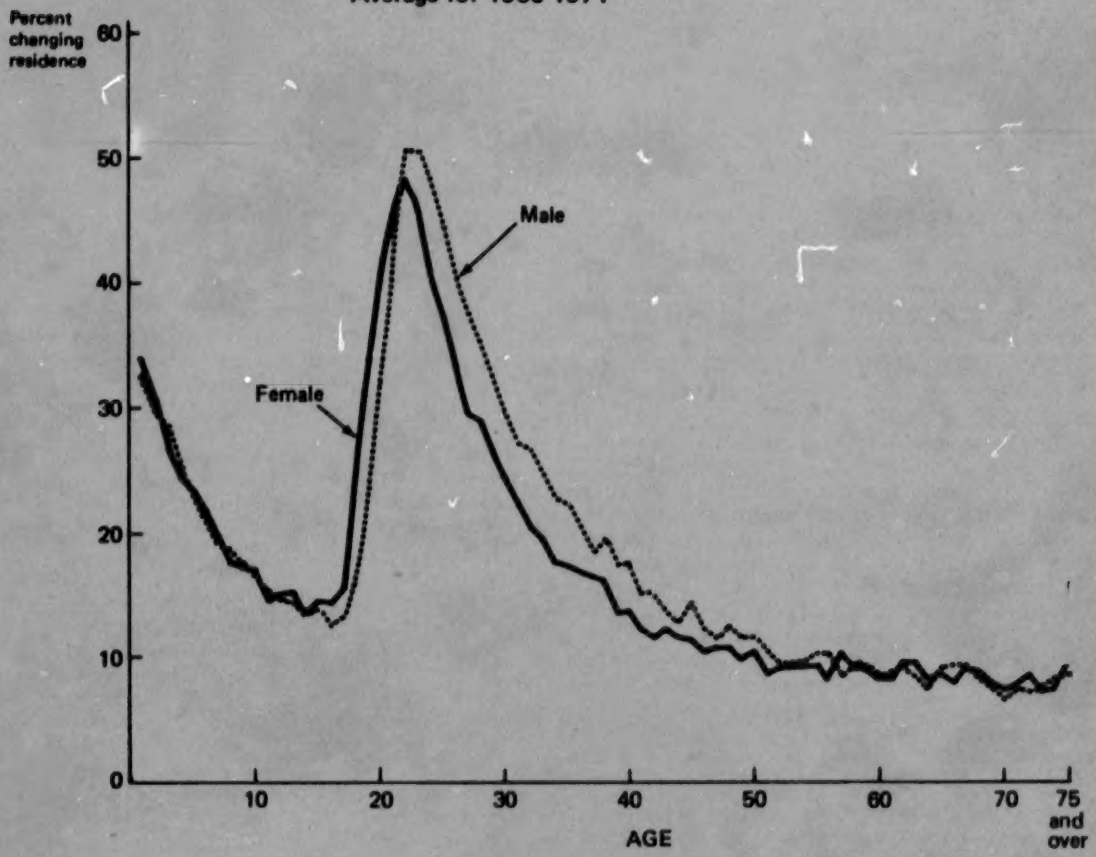
The United States population has been becoming increasingly urbanized for many decades. About 29 percent of all women were living on farms in 1920, but in 1970 only about 4 percent of the women were farm residents (table 3-1). In 1970 about three-fourths of all women lived in urban areas as compared with less than half in 1910. Women generally outnumber men in central cities of metropolitan areas, partially because of the employment opportunities for young women in such areas. Cities with a concentration of service industries (e.g., education, health, finance, public administration) generally offer especially favorable employment opportunities for women in professional, clerical, and service occupations.

The predominance of young men (15 to 24 years old) in rural farm areas reflects the fact that young unmarried men are more likely to find employment as hired hands, foremen, and in other agricultural jobs than are unmarried women. The greater proportion of men aged 55 and over in rural farm areas may reflect differential responses by men and women to the loss of a spouse. When a farmer loses his wife, he is more likely to remain on the land than is a farmer's wife who loses her husband; she instead may migrate to live with relatives in a city.

There is little overall difference in the mobility rates of men and women during their lifetimes, although women have somewhat higher rates than men in their late teens and slightly lower rates from 20 to 50 years old (Figure 3-1). The probability of migrating is greatest for women at age 22; for men the peak migratory age range extends for a year or so later. These slight differences in mobility by age for men and women may simply reflect the movement of married couples, wherein the woman is typically a few years younger than her husband.

Among persons aged 18 to 34 who are not currently married, more women than men make short-distance moves (table 3-3). Generally, men exhibit higher rates of interstate migration than women, although young married women (14 to 19 years old) are more likely than young married men to move between States. Married women under 45 are more mobile than single women of this age probably because of moves associated with setting up a new household, the birth of a child, or a husband's job transfer. After age 30, divorced, widowed, and separated women are more likely than married or single persons of the same age to change their place of residence.

Figure 3-1 Percent of Population Changing Residence During a One-Year Period by Single Years of Age and Sex: Average for 1966-1971



Note: Data include movers from abroad.

Source: Unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, 1966-'71.

Table 3-1. Percent Distribution of Women in Urban, Rural, Farm and Nonfarm Areas by Age: 1910 to 1970

(Definition of urban-rural residence has varied over time. Refer to appropriate decennial census publications for definitions)

Age and type of residence	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920[1]	1910[1]
Total, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	74.2	70.9	64.3	56.0	57.4	52.3	47.3
Rural	25.8	29.1	34.7	42.0	42.6	47.7	52.7
Nonfarm	22.0	21.9	20.2	20.2	19.0	18.7	(NA)
Farm	3.9	7.1	14.5	21.8	23.6	28.9	(NA)
Under 5 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	72.9	69.3	60.5	47.5	49.2	45.7	39.6
Rural	27.1	30.7	39.5	52.5	50.8	54.3	60.4
Nonfarm	24.0	24.2	23.3	23.9	21.6	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	3.1	6.5	16.2	28.6	29.2	(NA)	(NA)
5 to 14 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	71.4	67.0	56.4	49.1	49.8	44.6	39.7
Rural	28.6	33.0	43.6	50.9	50.2	55.4	60.3
Nonfarm	24.3	24.5	23.2	22.1	20.0	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	4.3	8.4	20.4	28.8	30.1	(NA)	(NA)
15 to 24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	[2]100.0	100.0
Urban	76.3	70.9	65.2	57.5	57.6	56.0	48.8
Rural	23.7	29.1	34.8	42.5	42.4	44.0	51.2
Nonfarm	20.5	22.2	20.3	20.0	18.4	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	3.3	6.9	14.5	22.5	24.0	(NA)	(NA)
35 to 44 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	100.0
Urban	74.5	72.7	68.9	62.9	63.2	(NA)	53.5
Rural	25.5	27.3	31.1	37.1	36.8	(NA)	46.5
Nonfarm	22.1	21.2	19.0	19.5	17.7	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	3.4	6.1	12.1	17.6	19.1	(NA)	(NA)
45 to 64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	[3]100.0	100.0
Urban	74.6	72.5	68.9	62.0	60.4	55.2	50.6
Rural	25.4	27.5	31.1	38.0	39.6	44.8	49.4
Nonfarm	20.5	19.5	17.5	18.1	18.1	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	4.9	8.0	13.6	20.0	21.5	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	100.0
Urban	75.3	72.5	67.2	60.4	57.3	(NA)	46.4
Rural	24.7	27.5	32.8	39.6	42.7	(NA)	53.6
Nonfarm	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.3	21.3	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	3.6	6.5	11.8	18.3	19.7	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.
[1]Excludes women with no age reported.
[2]Women aged 15 to 44 years.
[3]Women 45 years and over.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1910 Census of Population, Vol. I; 1920 Census of Population, Vol. II; 1930 Census of Population, Vol. III, Part 1; 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Part 1(C); 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(C).

Table 3-2. Sex Ratios by Age for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas in the United States: 1960 and 1970

(Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960 and 1970, respectively)

Year and age	United States	Metropolitan areas			Nonmetropolitan areas		
		Total	Central cities	Other	Total	Urban and rural non-farm	Rural farm
1970							
Total	94.8	93.9	90.7	96.8	96.7	95.6	104.6
Under 5 years	104.0	103.9	103.3	104.4	104.1	104.0	104.6
5 to 9 years	103.7	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.9	103.8	104.6
10 to 14 years	103.8	103.4	102.1	104.2	104.8	104.3	107.8
15 to 19 years	102.5	101.0	96.8	104.6	105.5	104.2	113.7
20 to 24 years	92.8	90.6	87.3	94.0	98.6	98.1	104.6
25 to 29 years	96.3	95.6	96.8	94.6	98.1	98.3	96.2
30 to 34 years	95.6	95.3	94.6	95.7	96.3	96.9	92.1
35 to 39 years	95.3	95.3	93.1	97.0	95.2	96.0	90.0
40 to 44 years	94.7	94.3	90.8	97.0	95.8	95.6	97.4
45 to 54 years	93.2	92.7	88.0	96.7	94.5	93.4	100.4
55 to 64 years	89.7	88.6	83.7	93.6	92.0	88.5	112.0
65 to 69 years	80.3	77.4	73.3	82.3	85.7	81.4	117.0
70 to 74 years	74.1	70.7	67.8	74.2	80.8	76.8	116.1
75 years and over	64.5	61.1	59.2	63.4	70.7	67.8	100.9
1960							
Total	97.0	95.6	92.9	98.6	99.4	97.8	107.2
Under 5 years	103.6	103.6	103.2	104.0	103.5	103.4	104.2
5 to 9 years	103.5	103.3	102.3	104.1	103.8	103.4	105.4
10 to 14 years	103.7	103.3	101.8	104.6	104.5	103.7	107.6
15 to 19 years	101.7	98.4	93.2	104.1	106.5	103.2	120.4
20 to 24 years	95.7	91.7	89.0	95.2	103.1	101.0	118.6
25 to 29 years	96.3	96.0	98.3	93.6	96.8	97.1	95.4
30 to 34 years	95.6	95.2	94.8	95.6	96.2	96.9	92.3
35 to 39 years	94.9	94.4	92.2	96.6	95.7	96.2	93.4
40 to 44 years	95.5	94.7	89.9	99.8	96.9	96.8	97.7
45 to 54 years	96.7	95.1	90.4	100.8	99.6	97.7	107.6
55 to 64 years	93.0	91.6	88.5	95.9	95.5	91.2	114.0
65 to 69 years	87.3	84.3	82.1	87.6	92.2	86.9	119.0
70 to 74 years	84.8	80.8	78.7	83.8	91.2	85.9	122.7
75 years and over	74.4	68.6	66.9	71.0	82.9	78.8	110.8

Note: Number of males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(C) and 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(C).

Table 3-3. General Mobility Status for Men and Women 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Marital Status: 1970

(Movers as percent of population within specified group)

Sex, marital status, and mobility status	14 years and over	18 and 19 years	18 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
TOTAL MOVERS									
Female									
Single	36.5	32.8	41.1	47.6	48.0	40.6	32.4	24.8	24.3
Married, spouse present	41.2	74.2	83.4	83.0	70.0	51.9	35.0	23.3	18.3
Other	36.4	43.3	52.7	61.5	64.8	57.6	47.0	33.6	27.2
Male									
Single	37.4	32.8	40.7	47.5	44.2	39.3	32.4	25.2	24.6
Married, spouse present	41.3	50.0	78.7	82.8	74.7	61.3	41.7	25.3	19.9
Other	41.7	35.2	55.1	59.9	58.5	56.8	50.5	38.8	29.3
MOVERS WITHIN THE SAME COUNTY									
Female									
Single	19.5	20.7	17.1	18.5	24.5	24.8	20.7	16.5	15.9
Married, spouse present	23.8	48.8	51.2	45.2	37.5	29.2	20.8	14.8	11.1
Other	24.3	29.3	33.9	37.3	38.9	36.8	32.3	23.6	18.4
Male									
Single	17.8	20.3	15.7	14.4	18.0	21.0	19.6	16.5	16.7
Married, spouse present	24.1	32.9	53.9	46.0	39.5	34.4	24.4	16.3	12.1
Other	24.5	21.5	19.3	20.6	28.6	31.5	30.2	25.7	19.5
MOVERS TO A DIFFERENT COUNTY, WITHIN THE SAME STATE									
Female									
Single	9.2	5.9	14.6	16.6	10.7	7.7	6.2	4.7	4.8
Married, spouse present	8.7	13.7	16.8	19.5	15.8	10.8	6.8	4.5	3.6
Other	6.3	7.2	9.3	11.8	11.9	9.4	7.3	5.5	5.0
Male									
Single	9.0	6.2	12.2	14.0	10.1	8.4	6.7	5.1	5.0
Married, spouse present	8.4	7.6	13.9	17.9	16.3	13.0	8.3	4.8	3.9
Other	8.1	6.0	10.8	11.6	12.3	11.5	9.9	7.2	5.8
MOVERS TO A DIFFERENT STATE									
Female									
Single	7.8	6.1	9.3	12.6	12.9	8.1	5.5	3.6	3.5
Married, spouse present	8.7	11.7	15.4	18.4	16.6	11.9	7.4	4.1	3.7
Other	5.7	7.3	9.5	12.4	14.0	11.4	7.5	4.6	3.8
Male									
Single	10.5	6.3	12.8	19.2	16.1	9.8	6.1	3.5	3.1
Married, spouse present	8.8	9.5	10.9	18.9	18.8	13.8	9.1	4.3	3.9
Other	9.1	7.8	25.1	27.7	17.6	13.9	10.5	5.9	4.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II., Part 2(B), "Mobility for States and the Nation."

Chapter 4.
MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS

Trends in the rates of first marriage, divorce, and remarriage of women since the early 20th century reflect patterns of change in the economic and social conditions in the United States. Each of the rates was at a relatively low point during the depression years of the 1930's, gradually climbing to a peak in the immediate post-World War II period, and then declining throughout the 1950's. While the rate of first marriages continued to drop during the 1960's and into the 1970's, the rates of divorce and remarriage began an upturn around 1960 and increased dramatically from 1960 to 1970 (table 4-1). Since 1970 the divorce rate has continued to climb, but the rate of remarriage has leveled off and may actually be declining somewhat. Some probable correlates of these recent trends include liberalization of divorce laws, growing societal acceptance of divorce and of remaining single, and, implicitly, a reduction in the economic cost of divorce. Also, the broadening educational and work experience of women has contributed to increased economic and social independence which, in the short run at least, may contribute to marital dissolution. At the same time that the rate of divorce has been increasing, women and men have, on the average, been remaining single longer. In 1960 the median age of first marriage was 20.3 years for women and 22.8 years for men, but by 1975 the median ages had increased to 21.1 years and 23.5 years, respectively[1] (table 4-2).

The net effect of recent trends in marriage and divorce is a growing proportion of women who are single or divorced and have not remarried. In 1950 about 28 percent of women 20 to 24 years of age were single; by 1975 this proportion had risen substantially to 40 percent. During the same time period, the percentage of women who were divorced and not remarried among those 25 to 34 years old increased from 2.5 to 6.8 percent. As the number of divorced women has increased, the number of female-headed families has also risen. Such families numbered over 7.2 million in 1975—13 percent of all families and approximately a 73-percent increase since 1960. Correspondingly, the number of children in female-headed families grew from 4.2 million in 1960 to 6.9 million in 1970 and to 10.5 million in 1975. More women are required and/or desire to be more economically independent, and the associated changes in fertility, labor force participation, poverty, etc., are illustrated in subsequent sections.

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[1] For further discussion on the trends in marriage and divorce, see the forthcoming article in the Journal of Social Issues by Arthur J. Norton and Paul C. Glick, "Marital Instability: Past, Present, and Future."

Table 4-1. Number and Rate of First Marriages, Divorces, and Remarriages: Three-Year Averages, 1921 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Period	First marriages		Divorces		Remarriages	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]
1921-23	990	99	158	10	186	98
1924-26	992	95	177	11	200	99
1927-29	1,025	94	201	12	181	84
1930-32	919	81	183	10	138	61
1933-35	1,081	92	196	11	162	69
1936-38	1,183	98	243	13	201	83
1939-41	1,312	106	269	14	254	103
1942-44	1,247	108	360	17	354	139
1945-47	1,540	143	526	24	425	163
1948-50	1,326	134	397	17	360	135
1951-53	1,190	122	388	16	370	136
1954-56	1,182	120	379	15	353	129
1957-59	1,128	112	381	15	359	129
1960-62	1,205	112	407	16	345	119
1963-65	1,311	109	452	17	415	143
1966-68	1,440	107	535	20	511	166
1969-71	1,649	109	702	26	515	152
1972-74	1,662	103	907	32	601	151

[1]First marriages per 1,000 single women 14 to 44 years old.
[2]Divorces per 1,000 married women 14 to 44 years old.
[3]Remarriages per 1,000 widowed and divorced women 14 to 54 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 212 and 225 and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Reports.

Table 4-2. Median Age At First Marriage by Sex: Selected Years, 1890 to 1975

Year	Female	Male[1]	Year	Female	Male[1]
1975	21.1	23.5	1947	20.5	23.7
1970	20.8	23.2	1940	21.5	24.3
1965	20.6	22.8	1930	21.3	24.3
1960	20.3	22.8	1920	21.2	24.6
1955	20.2	22.6	1910	21.6	25.1
1950	20.3	22.8	1900	21.9	25.9

[1]Figures for 1947 to 1974 are based on Current Population Survey data supplemented by data from the Department of Defense on marital status by age for men in the Armed Forces. Figures for earlier dates are from decennial censuses.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 287.

Table 4-3. Marital Status by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Excludes inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post)

Year and age	Women					Men				
	Total[1]	Never married	Married, husband present	Widowed	Divorced	Total[1]	Never married	Married, wife present	Widowed	Divorced
1975										
Total, 14 years and over...	100.0	22.8	56.9	12.1	4.8	100.0	21.0	62.3	2.4	3.3
14 to 24 years.....	100.0	68.9	26.6	0.1	1.8	100.0	81.6	16.7	(Z)	0.6
25 to 34 years.....	100.0	10.9	76.2	0.7	6.8	100.0	17.2	74.7	0.1	4.6
35 to 64 years.....	100.0	4.8	74.5	10.1	6.6	100.0	6.9	83.1	1.9	4.8
65 years and over.....	100.0	4.8	37.6	55.5	2.0	100.0	4.7	77.3	13.6	2.5
1970										
Total, 14 years and over...	100.0	22.1	58.4	12.5	3.5	100.0	28.1	64.3	2.9	2.2
14 to 24 years.....	100.0	67.2	28.5	0.1	1.0	100.0	80.9	17.6	(Z)	0.4
25 to 34 years.....	100.0	8.5	81.6	0.5	4.5	100.0	14.7	79.9	0.1	2.6
35 to 64 years.....	100.0	5.5	75.6	10.0	4.9	100.0	7.3	84.7	1.9	3.1
65 years and over.....	100.0	7.7	33.9	54.4	2.3	100.0	7.5	69.9	17.1	2.3
1960										
Total, 14 years and over...	100.0	19.0	62.0	17.8	2.6	100.0	25.3	68.4	3.7	1.9
14 to 24 years.....	100.0	63.7	32.4	0.1	0.8	100.0	80.9	18.0	-	0.2
25 to 34 years.....	100.0	8.1	83.0	0.9	2.8	100.0	17.9	77.6	0.2	1.6
35 to 64 years.....	100.0	6.5	74.9	11.0	3.7	100.0	8.9	82.2	2.7	2.8
65 years and over.....	100.0	8.5	35.0	53.1	1.5	100.0	7.3	69.0	19.4	1.7
1950										
Total, 14 years and over...	100.0	19.8	63.4	12.2	2.2	100.0	26.2	65.9	4.2	1.7
14 to 24 years.....	100.0	59.3	37.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	78.4	20.5	(Z)	0.3
25 to 34 years.....	100.0	10.8	82.0	1.2	2.5	100.0	18.5	77.8	0.3	1.4
35 to 64 years.....	100.0	7.9	73.9	12.4	3.9	100.0	10.3	81.5	3.4	3.3
65 years and over.....	100.0	8.0	34.3	55.3	0.7	100.0	8.1	62.8	23.9	2.2
CHANGE, 1950 TO 1975										
Total, 14 years and over...	(X)	+3.2	-6.5	-0.1	+2.6	(X)	+3.3	-3.6	-1.8	+1.6
14 to 24 years.....	(X)	+9.7	-10.8	-0.2	+0.6	(X)	+3.2	-3.8	-	+0.3
25 to 34 years.....	(X)	+0.1	-6.8	-0.5	+4.3	(X)	-1.3	-3.1	-0.2	+3.2
35 to 64 years.....	(X)	-3.1	+0.6	-2.3	+3.7	(X)	-3.4	+1.6	-1.5	+3.5
65 years and over.....	(X)	-2.2	+3.3	-2.8	+1.9	(X)	-3.4	+14.5	-10.3	+0.3

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.
Z Represents less than 0.05 percent.
[1] Includes married, spouse absent not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 287, 144, and 87.

Table 4-4. Families With Female Heads By Number of Own Children Under 18 Years Old: 1960, 1970, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Excludes inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post)

Number of own children under 18 years of age	1975	1970	1960	Change, 1960 to 1975	
				Number	Percent
Families with female heads.....	7,242	5,580	4,196	+3,046	+72.6
Percent of all families.....	13.0	10.9	10.5	+2.5	+23.8
With no own children under 18.....	2,318	2,655	2,305	+14	+0.6
With own children under 18.....	4,924	2,925	1,891	+3,033	+160.4
1 own child under 18.....	1,994	1,051	785	+1,209	+154.0
2 own children under 18.....	1,376	836	510	+866	+173.7
3 own children under 18.....	761	497	286	+475	+166.1
4 or more own children under 18.....	793	552	311	+482	+155.0
Total own children under 18.....	10,474	6,895	4,198	+6,276	+149.5
Mean number.....	1.45	1.24	1.00	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 80 and unpublished data.

Chapter 5.
FERTILITY

During the past quarter-century, the fertility of American women has shown wide fluctuations from near-record highs for the 20th century in the last half of the 1950's to all-time lows in recent years. In fact, fertility rates in the past few years have been at levels which, if maintained, would eventually result in an excess of deaths over births. Data on children ever born illustrate these trends (table 5-1). Women 20 to 24 years old in 1960 had already had an average of 1 child each, but women 20 to 24 years old in 1974 had an average of about 0.6 children per woman. The average for women 25 to 29 years old in 1960 was 2 children; by 1974 the average was about 1.4 for women 25 to 29. In 1974 women who were 35 to 44 years old (approximately 20 to 29 years old in 1960) had borne an average of almost 3 children per woman, whereas women 35 to 44 in 1960 (25 to 34 in 1950) had borne an average of only 2.5 children each.

Historically, certain socioeconomic characteristics of women have been associated with varying rates of children ever born. For example, women in metropolitan areas, especially in the suburban sectors, bear fewer children than women in nonmetropolitan areas. High educational attainment, high labor force participation rates, and above-average age at first marriage are all associated with relatively low fertility. The long trend toward early marriage and early childbearing was reversed about 15 years ago. Only 17 percent of the women born between 1950 and 1955 had married by age 18, in contrast to approximately 30 percent of the women born between 1935 and 1939. This decrease in early marriage has been paralleled by a drop in fertility levels for women 18 years old or younger (table 5-3). These and other facts show that recent trends toward higher levels of education, increased labor force activity, and the postponement of marriage have been accompanied by decreases in the average number of children ever born to ever-married women.

Bureau of the Census reports to date have not counted births to single (never married) women in the calculations of children ever born. Nonetheless, changes in the level of illegitimacy are noteworthy. Birth registration data on illegitimate births suggest that sizable increases in illegitimacy occurred between 1940 and 1970, but that the increases have been tapering off in more recent years.[1] In 1940 there were only about 7.1 births per 1,000 unmarried (single, widowed, or divorced) women 15 to 44 years old; in 1970 this figure was 26.4, and in 1973 it was 24.5. In 1940, 4 percent of all births were illegitimate; in 1970, 11 percent were illegitimate; and in 1973, 13 percent.

Influences on fertility levels that are important but difficult to document include changing ideals and values regarding family size. Data on birth expectations of American women with respect to the total number of children they foresee having during their lifetime provide evidence of changing views. In 1967 wives 18 to 29 years old expected to have an average of about 2.9 children each. For wives who had advanced into this age group by 1974, the expectations had dropped to 2.2 children. Thus, women under 30 years old are increasingly favoring the two-child family. Between 1967 and 1974 the percentage of young wives expecting to remain childless or to have only one child also increased. At the same time, the proportion of wives 18 to 24 years old anticipating exactly two children grew from about 37 percent to more than half. Obviously, the number expecting larger families of three or four or more children dropped sharply during this period.

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[1] For further information, see U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital Statistics of the United States**, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 49.

Table 5-1. Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years Old by Marital Status and Age: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Marital status and age of women	Children ever born per 1,000 women			
	1974	1970	1960	1950
TOTAL WOMEN[1]				
Total, 15 to 44 years	1,472	1,616	1,746	1,395
15 to 19 years	65	75	127	105
20 to 24 years	574	678	1,032	738
25 to 29 years	1,445	1,738	2,006	1,436
30 to 34 years	2,291	2,596	2,445	1,871
35 to 39 years	2,831	2,980	2,523	2,061
40 to 44 years	3,084	2,927	2,409	2,170
WOMEN EVER MARRIED				
Total, 15 to 44 years	2,147	2,357	2,314	1,859
15 to 19 years	524	633	792	604
20 to 24 years	922	1,064	1,441	1,082
25 to 29 years	1,648	1,978	2,241	1,654
30 to 34 years	2,463	2,804	2,627	2,089
35 to 39 years	2,994	3,167	2,686	2,247
40 to 44 years	3,227	3,096	2,564	2,364

[1] Includes single (never married) women as having borne no children.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 277 and 1950 Census of Population, Vol. IV, Part 5(C), "Fertility".

Table 5-2. Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women Ever Married by Age and Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics: June 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Selected characteristics of women	Children ever born per 1,000 ever married women		
	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years
METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE			
Total	850	2,032	3,111
Metropolitan	796	1,950	3,020
In central cities	821	1,957	3,093
Outside central cities	774	1,945	2,971
Nonmetropolitan	953	2,229	3,316
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Elementary: Less than 8 years	1,385	3,092	4,247
8 years	1,459	3,000	3,723
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,214	2,807	3,598
4 years	839	2,036	2,956
College: 1 to 3 years	446	1,720	2,842
4 years or more	184	1,170	2,389
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
In labor force	595	1,682	2,904
Not in labor force	1,141	2,341	3,345
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE			
14 to 17 years	1,175	2,873	3,808
18 and 19 years	856	2,319	3,327
20 and 21 years	537	1,856	3,066
22 to 24 years	334	1,419	2,774
25 to 29 years	(X)	1,124	2,363
30 to 34 years	(X)	1,205	1,904
35 years and over	(X)	(X)	1,200

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 277 and Series P-23, No. 36.

Table 5-3. Childbearing at Early Ages: Percent Who Married and Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women by Age 18 and by Age 25, for Cohorts of Women Born in 1900 to 1949 in the United States: June 1971

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year woman was born	By middle of age 18			By middle of age 25		
	Percent married by this age	Children ever born		Percent married by this age	Children ever born	
		Per 1,000 total women	Per 1,000 women ever married		Per 1,000 total women	Per 1,000 women ever married
1950 to 1955	[1]16.6	[1]104	[1]627	(X)	(X)	(X)
1945 to 1949	21.2	135	637	[1]82.8	[1]1,203	[1]1,453
1940 to 1944	25.6	181	707	86.1	1,528	1,775
1935 to 1939	29.7	204	687	85.8	1,747	2,036
1930 to 1934	26.2	157	599	85.0	1,535	1,806
1925 to 1929	21.9	123	562	81.9	1,280	1,563
1920 to 1924	20.2	117	579	77.7	1,061	1,366
1910 to 1919	19.3	112	580	71.5	920	1,285
1900 to 1909	19.5	101	518	68.9	947	1,374

X Not applicable.
[1]Data for 1950 to 1955 and 1945 to 1949 adjusted for the part of the cohort that had not reached the specified ages (18 or 25) by June 1971.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 263.

Table 5-4. Lifetime Birth Expectations of Wives 18 to 29 Years Old by Age: 1967, 1971, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Data restricted to currently married women reporting birth expectations. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Lifetime birth expectations[1]	1974 (June)	1971 (June)	1967 (Feb.-Mar.)	Change, 1967 to 1974
WIVES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD				
Number of wives	5,053	4,987	4,161	+892
Total births expected	10,939	11,846	11,869	-930
Per 1,000 wives	2,165	2,375	2,852	-687
Percent distribution by total births expected:				
All wives	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
0 or 1 birth	17.0	12.4	7.4	+9.6
2 births	55.7	51.6	37.1	+18.6
3 births	19.4	23.7	29.8	-10.4
4 or more births	7.8	12.3	25.7	-17.9
WIVES 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD				
Number of wives	5,043	4,514	3,773	+1,270
Total births expected	11,776	11,820	11,459	+317
Per 1,000 wives	2,335	2,619	3,037	-702
Percent distribution by total births expected:				
All wives	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
0 or 1 birth	14.2	10.0	7.3	+6.9
2 births	51.7	44.1	29.3	+22.4
3 births	22.3	27.6	33.5	-11.2
4 or more births	11.9	18.3	29.9	-18.0

X Not applicable.
[1]Includes children already born and expected number of additional children.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 277, and 211, and 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity unpublished data.

Chapter 6.
EDUCATION

Although women have made strides toward achieving educational parity with men, equality has not been reached. The educational distribution of persons 25 to 29 years old shows this clearly (table 6-1). Since most persons of these ages have recently completed their schooling, their educational attainment can be used as an indicator of current trends. Among persons 25 to 29 years of age in 1950, there were only 68 women who had completed at least 4 years of college for every 100 men who had done so. The corresponding ratio in 1975 was 77 female college graduates for every 100 comparable males. Thus, while the proportion completing 4 or more years of college has risen more rapidly for young women than for young men, a higher proportion of men than women in both 1950 and 1975 had completed this much schooling.

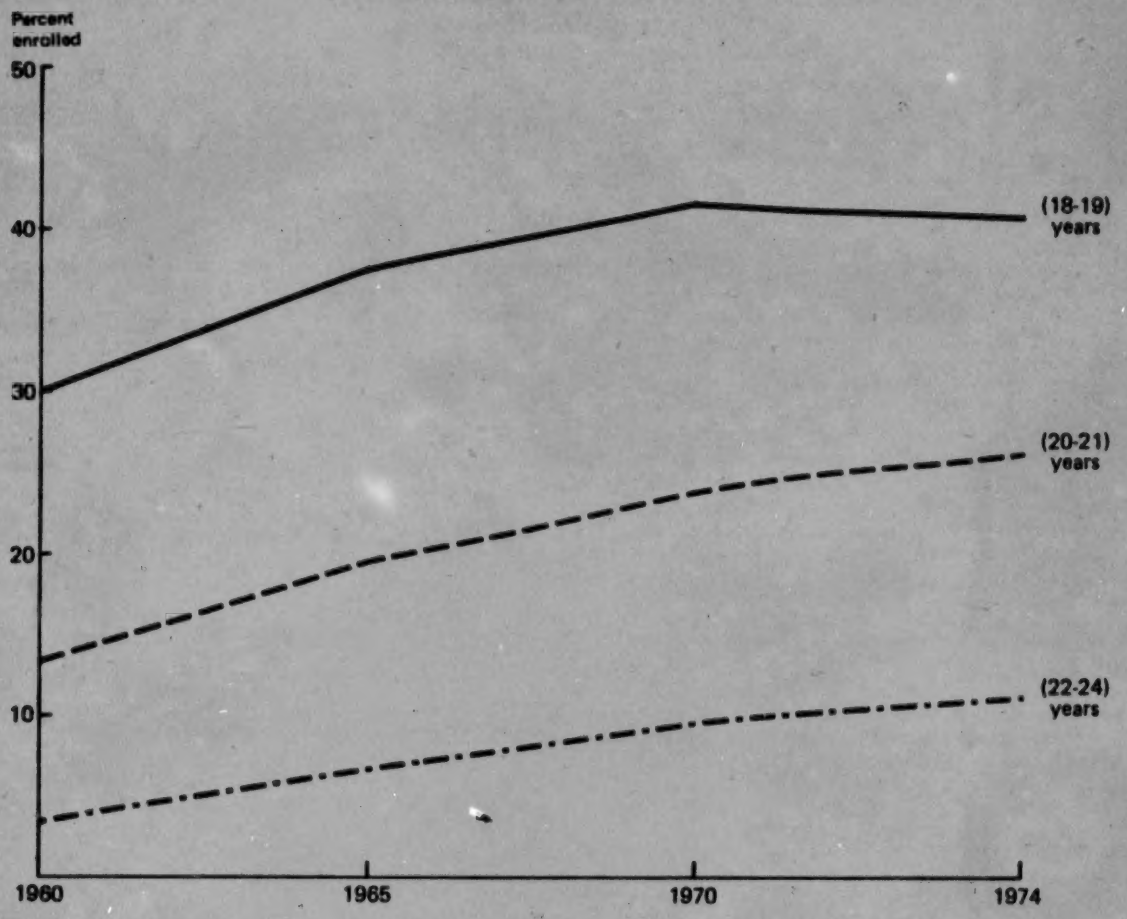
A similar picture is shown by changes in college enrollment of women and men from 1950 to 1974 (table 6-2). While the enrollment rates of women have risen more rapidly than those of men since 1950, there were still fewer women than men attending college in 1974. However, those women who were attending college have been moving into traditionally "male" majors in increasing numbers. Table 6-3, which shows the percent female for the major fields of study of college students in 1966, 1972, and 1974, indicates a trend toward increasing proportions of women in most majors. This increase reflects, in part, the fact that a higher proportion of all college students were women in 1974 than was the case in 1966. Moreover, women still constitute a very small proportion of students enrolled in some of the traditional "male" majors. For example, the percentage of engineering majors who were women rose from 2 percent in 1966 to 7 percent in 1974. The comparable figures for agriculture and forestry were 3 percent in 1966 and 14 percent in 1974. Female college students in 1974 remain a large proportion of traditional female majors, such as education (73 percent), English or journalism (59 percent), and health or medical professions (64 percent).

The proportion of college-age women (18 to 24) enrolled in school was significantly higher in 1974 than in 1960. In 1960, 30 percent of the females 18 to 19 years old were enrolled in school; the enrollment ratio increased to 42 percent in 1970 and has since remained at approximately that level. Between 1960 and 1974 enrollment rates increased by 13 percentage points for 20-and-21-year-olds and by 8 percentage points for 22-to-24-year-olds.

These increases in college attendance by women are being reflected in the proportion of bachelor's and higher degrees awarded to women. In the academic year 1949-50, about one-fourth of all bachelor's and higher degrees were awarded to women, but only 10 percent of all doctorates given in that year went to females. By 1972 women earned 41 percent of all degrees at or above the B.A. level and 16 percent of all doctorates.

None of the indicators of educational achievement examined here—attainment, enrollment, field of study, or degrees awarded—show that women have reached the same levels as men. But in most areas the educational gap between the sexes has narrowed since 1950.

Figure 6-1 School Enrollment Rates for Women by Age: 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1974



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 110, 162, 222 and 286.

Table 6-1. Percent Distribution of Persons 25 to 29 Years Old by Years of School Completed and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975

Years of school completed and sex	1975	1970	1960	1950
Total persons.....thousands..	16,395	13,394	10,876	11,921
Women.....thousands..	8,347	6,824	5,537	6,169
Men.....thousands..	8,048	6,569	5,339	5,751
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Elementary: 8 years or less				
Women.....	5.4	8.3	15.5	23.2
Men.....	6.0	9.6	19.7	27.6
Ratio: women/men.....	0.94	0.90	0.82	0.90
Some high school: 9 to 11 years				
Women.....	12.8	18.2	23.0	21.9
Men.....	9.5	16.2	20.7	21.9
Ratio: women/men.....	1.41	1.16	1.15	1.07
High school: 12 years				
Women.....	45.7	45.3	42.6	39.4
Men.....	37.2	36.2	32.2	29.8
Ratio: women/men.....	1.28	1.23	1.37	1.42
Some college: 1 to 3 years				
Women.....	17.3	15.0	11.2	9.6
Men.....	22.2	16.7	13.0	11.0
Ratio: women/men.....	0.81	0.93	0.89	0.93
College: 4 years or more				
Women.....	18.7	13.2	7.8	5.9
Men.....	25.1	19.3	14.4	9.6
Ratio: women/men.....	0.77	0.71	0.58	0.66

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 207; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 5(B), "Educational Attainment"; 1950 Census of Population, Volume IV, Part 5(B), "Education"; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 6-2. Undergraduate and Graduate Enrollment of Persons 16 to 34 Years Old by Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

College enrollment and sex	1974	1970	1960	1950[1]	Percent change: earliest year to 1974
TOTAL PERSONS 16 TO 34 YEARS					
Women	32,542	28,754	22,342	18,259	+78.
Men	30,641	26,100	20,216	16,915	+81.
Total Persons Enrolled in College					
Women	3,898	3,013	1,231	701	+456.1
Percent enrolled	12.0	10.5	5.5	3.8	(X)
Men	4,934	4,401	2,339	1,474	+234.1
Percent enrolled	16.1	16.9	11.6	8.7	(X)
Ratio: women/men	0.79	0.68	0.53	0.48	(X)
Enrolled College, 1 to 4 Years					
Women	3,306	2,647	(NA)	(NA)	+34.9
Percent enrolled	10.2	9.2	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Men	4,025	3,627	(NA)	(NA)	+11.0
Percent enrolled	13.1	13.9	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Ratio: women/men	0.82	0.73	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Enrolled College, 5 Years or More					
Women	593	366	(NA)	(NA)	+62.0
Percent enrolled	1.8	1.3	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Men	897	774	(NA)	(NA)	+15.9
Percent enrolled	2.9	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Ratio: women/men	0.66	0.47	(NA)	(NA)	(X)

NA Not available. X Not applicable. [1]Data are for persons 14 to 29 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 278, 222, 110, and 34.

Table 6-3. Percent Female by Major Field of Study for College Students 14 to 34 Years: October 1966, 1972, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Major field of study	Percent female		
	1974	1972	1966
Total enrolled	44.2	41.6	38.2
Agriculture/forestry	13.5	11.3	2.6
Biological sciences	41.0	36.6	([1])
Business or commerce	31.7	23.2	23.0
Education	72.6	72.3	67.9
Engineering	6.8	3.0	1.9
English or journalism	59.1	51.5	50.9
Other humanities	48.0	47.3	
Health or medical profession	64.2	56.5	[2]44.5
Law	23.2	17.7	(NA)
Mathematics or statistics	44.6	34.3	36.5
Physical sciences	26.9	27.4	11.1
Social sciences	44.4	47.5	37.6
Vocational-technical studies	25.4	(NA)	(NA)
Computer science	20.0	(NA)	(NA)
Other	41.0	39.7	27.4
None and not reported	44.7	41.9	41.9

NA Not available.
[1]Included in health or medical profession.
[2]Includes biological sciences.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 260 and unpublished data.

Table 6-4. Bachelor's and Higher Degrees Conferred in Institutions of Higher Education by Level of Degree and Sex: Selected Years, 1950 to 1972

Level of degree and sex	1971-72	1969-70	1959-60	1949-50	Change, 1960 to 1972	
					Number	Percent
All levels, bachelor's and higher.	1,215,680	1,065,391	476,704	496,661	+719,019	+144.8
Women	496,727	429,703	162,942	120,796	+375,931	+311.3
Men	718,953	635,688	313,762	375,865	+343,088	+91.3
Ratio: women/men	0.69	0.68	0.52	0.32	(X)	(X)
Bachelor's and first professional.	930,684	827,234	392,440	432,058	+498,626	+115.4
Women	389,371	343,060	138,377	103,217	+286,154	+277.2
Men	541,313	484,174	254,063	328,841	+212,472	+64.6
Ratio: women/men	0.72	0.71	0.54	0.31	(X)	(X)
Master's	251,633	208,291	74,435	58,183	+193,450	+332.5
Women	102,083	82,667	23,537	16,963	+85,120	+501.8
Men	149,550	125,624	50,898	41,220	+108,330	+262.8
Ratio: women/men	0.68	0.66	0.46	0.41	(X)	(X)
Doctorate	33,363	29,866	9,829	6,420	+26,943	+419.7
Women	5,373	3,976	1,028	616	+4,657	+756.0
Men	28,090	25,890	8,801	5,804	+22,286	+384.0
Ratio: women/men	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.11	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Educational Statistics, 1974 and unpublished data.

Chapter 7.
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The dramatic increase in women's labor force participation during recent years has been one of the strongest indications of the changing social and economic roles of women. Between 1950 and 1974, the number of women workers nearly doubled while the number of men in the labor force increased by only about one-fourth. Accordingly, the ratio of women per 100 men in the labor force has risen from 41 in 1950 to 63 in 1974. Increases in labor force participation have been evident for women of all ages under 65, but the size and timing of the growth have varied by age. For older women of working age, those 45 to 64 years old, the proportion in the work force rose dramatically between 1950 and 1960; this development was possibly a carry-over effect of work experience gained by this group of women during World War II. In the 1960's, however, the increases leveled off somewhat, and during the last few years the labor force rates for this age group have remained more nearly stable or even declined. During the 1960's and early 1970's, younger women began entering the labor force in increasing numbers. The labor force rates for 20-to-24-year-olds increased from 46 percent in 1960 to 63 percent in 1974, and the rates of women 25 to 34 years old rose from 36 percent to 52 percent during the same period. So pronounced have been the increases in labor force participation among women that the labor force rates for all age groups between 16 and 54 years in 1974 exceeded the rate for the most active age group (20 to 24 years old) in 1950.

Projections of the size of the labor force by sex and age indicate that by 1990 there may be about 43.7 million women in the labor force, a 22-percent increase over the number in 1974 (table 7-8). Primarily because of changes in the age distribution of the population, the largest increases in the female labor force are expected for women between the ages of 25 and 44 years. Smaller increases are projected for older women, and the number of working women 16 to 24 years old is expected to decline somewhat. These projections assume no drastic changes in the propensity of women to seek work, and any substantial change in the labor force participation rates would alter the size of the labor force from that projected.

One important factor related to labor force participation is the level of educational attainment. Increases in years of schooling, especially graduation from high school and from college, and associated gains in earnings potential are normally associated with greater work force activity. As seen in the previous section, the proportions of young women completing high school and completing college have grown over the past 25 years. At the same time, the labor force participation rates of women who were at least high school graduates have risen (table 7-3). For example, about half of the women college graduates were in the labor force in 1952, but nearly two-thirds were working in 1975. Therefore, the absolute increase in the number of women workers reflected both the rise in educational attainment and the increased labor force participation among women with higher attainment levels.

Historically, marital status and the presence and age of children have affected labor force participation. Single (never married) women have higher rates of labor force activity than other women, and these rates have been fairly close to the rates of single men (table 7-4). However, the participation rates for married women with a husband present have risen sharply between 1950 and 1975. In 1950 only about one-fourth of the married women were in the work force, but in 1975 the rate of labor force participation reached 44 percent. Although the labor force rates for women of other marital status also rose during this period, the increases were not so large. Therefore, the differential in labor force participation between married women and other women has lessened.

Among married women the presence of preschool-age children generally reduces the level of labor force activity (table 7-5). In 1975, 37 percent of the women with children under 6 years of age were in the labor force, but the labor force rates of women whose children were all of school age and women with no children under 18 were 52 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Although the presence of preschool-age children does affect participation rates, there has been considerable growth over the past 25 years in the labor force activity of this group. The labor force rate for women with children under 6 years was only about 12 percent in 1950, but in 1975 this rate had tripled to about 37 percent. Furthermore, in 1975 the participation rate for women with children under 3 years was about 33 percent, approximately double the 1960 rate for this group. Thus, the roles of wife and mother are seemingly becoming more compatible with work in the marketplace for greater numbers of women.

One often cited reason for the growth in women's labor force participation is the expansion in the service sector of the economy (see chapter 8). This growth in the service industries has resulted in more part-time jobs and has, therefore, created employment opportunities for women who otherwise may not have entered the work force. In the 1950 Census of Population, there were slightly more male than female part-time workers (3.9 million vs. 3.0 million), but in the 1960 and 1970 censuses, there were more women than men working part time (8.9 million vs. 7.2 million in 1970). Certainly, the availability of part-time work is an important factor for many women, especially those with young children, in reaching the decision about whether or not to work.

The unemployment rate for adult women (20 years old and over) has historically been higher than that for adult men (table 7-7). Women normally have more frequent periods of withdrawal from the labor force and subsequent reentry, which contributes to higher unemployment. Also, tenure or years of experience are usually lower for women than for men, and this increases the likelihood of layoff or job loss.

Table 7-1. Size of Labor Force by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Noninstitutional population. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and age	Number in labor force				Change, 1950 to 1974	
	1974	1970	1960	1950	Number	Percent
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER						
Women	35,892	31,560	23,272	18,412	+17,480	+94.9
Men	57,349	54,343	48,870	45,446	+11,903	+26.2
Ratio: women/men	0.63	0.58	0.48	0.41	(X)	(X)
16 to 19 Years						
Women	4,005	3,250	2,062	1,714	+2,291	+133.7
Men	5,189	4,395	3,184	2,821	+2,368	+83.9
Ratio: women/men	0.77	0.74	0.65	0.61	(X)	(X)
20 to 24 Years						
Women	5,867	4,883	2,590	2,681	+3,186	+118.8
Men	8,105	7,378	5,089	5,224	+2,880	+55.1
Ratio: women/men	0.72	0.66	0.51	0.51	(X)	(X)
25 to 34 Years						
Women	7,826	5,704	4,140	4,101	+3,725	+90.8
Men	13,993	11,974	10,930	11,044	+2,949	+26.7
Ratio: women/men	0.56	0.48	0.38	0.37	(X)	(X)
35 to 44 Years						
Women	6,354	5,971	5,308	4,166	+2,188	+52.5
Men	10,614	10,818	11,340	9,952	+662	+6.7
Ratio: women/men	0.60	0.55	0.47	0.42	(X)	(X)
45 to 54 Years						
Women	6,687	6,533	5,280	3,328	+3,359	+100.9
Men	10,491	10,487	9,634	8,152	+2,339	+28.7
Ratio: women/men	0.64	0.62	0.55	0.41	(X)	(X)
55 to 64 Years						
Women	4,158	4,153	2,986	1,839	+2,319	+126.1
Men	7,032	7,127	6,405	5,800	+1,232	+21.2
Ratio: women/men	0.59	0.58	0.47	0.32	(X)	(X)
65 Years and Over						
Women	996	1,056	907	584	+412	70.5
Men	1,925	2,164	2,287	2,453	-528	-21.5
Ratio: women/men	0.52	0.49	0.40	0.24	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975 Manpower Report of the President.

Table 7-2. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Labor force participation rates[1]				
	1974	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, 1950 to 1974
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER					
Women	45.7	43.4	37.8	33.9	+34.8
Men	79.4	80.6	84.0	86.8	-8.5
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.58	0.54	0.45	0.39	(X)
16 to 19 Years					
Women	49.3	44.0	39.4	41.0	+20.2
Men	62.5	58.4	59.4	65.9	-5.1
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.79	0.75	0.66	0.62	(X)
20 to 24 Years					
Women	63.2	57.8	46.2	46.1	+37.1
Men	87.3	86.6	90.2	89.1	-2.0
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.72	0.67	0.51	0.52	(X)
25 to 34 Years					
Women	52.4	45.0	36.0	34.0	+54.1
Men	96.0	96.6	97.7	96.2	-0.2
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.55	0.47	0.37	0.35	(X)
35 to 44 Years					
Women	54.7	51.1	43.5	39.1	+39.9
Men	96.1	97.0	97.7	97.6	-1.5
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.57	0.53	0.45	0.40	(X)
45 to 54 Years					
Women	54.6	54.4	49.8	38.0	+43.7
Men	92.2	94.3	95.8	95.8	-3.8
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.59	0.58	0.52	0.40	(X)
55 to 64 Years					
Women	40.7	43.0	37.3	37.0	+10.7
Men	77.4	83.0	86.8	86.9	-10.9
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.53	0.52	0.43	0.31	(X)
65 Years and Over					
Women	8.2	9.7	10.8	9.7	-15.5
Men	22.4	26.8	33.1	45.8	-51.1
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.37	0.36	0.33	0.21	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Number in labor force as percent of total population in the specific group.
[2]Ratios of labor force participation rates.

Source: Same as table 7-1.

Table 7-3. Labor Force Participation Rates by Years of School Completed for Persons 18 Years Old and Over: 1952, 1959, 1970, and 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old and over)

Sex and years of school completed	Labor force participation rates				Percent change, 1952 to 1975
	1975	1970	1959[1]	1952[1]	
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE					
Women	31.6	33.0	31.6	31.2	+1.3
Men	65.2	72.6	81.2	85.3	-23.6
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.48	0.45	0.39	0.37	(X)
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE-NO COLLEGE					
Women	52.5	50.3	42.8	40.7	+29.0
Men	87.6	90.1	92.7	93.1	-5.9
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.60	0.56	0.46	0.44	(X)
1 TO 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE					
Women	53.5	48.6	40.5	37.5	+42.7
Men	81.3	80.6	83.4	85.6	-5.0
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.66	0.60	0.49	0.44	(X)
4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE					
Women	64.1	59.7	53.3	50.2	+27.7
Men	90.4	90.2	92.8	88.0	+2.7
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.71	0.66	0.57	0.57	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Data exclude persons who did not report years of school completed.
[2]Ratios of labor force participation rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 49 and unpublished data, and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 135 and 1.

Table 7-4. Number in Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Marital Status: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and marital status	1975	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, 1950 to 1975
Number in Labor Force					
Single:					
Women	8,464	6,965	5,401	5,621	+50.6
Men	12,233	9,545	8,473	8,898	+37.5
Ratio: women/men	0.69	0.73	0.64	0.63	(X)
Married, spouse present:					
Women	21,111	18,377	12,253	8,550	+146.9
Men	39,516	39,138	35,757	32,912	+20.1
Ratio: women/men	0.53	0.47	0.34	0.26	(X)
Other ever married:[1]					
Women	6,932	5,891	4,861	3,624	+91.3
Men	4,091	2,938	2,845	2,616	+56.4
Ratio: women/men	1.69	2.01	1.71	1.39	(X)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
Labor Force Participation Rates					
Single:					
Women	56.7	53.0	44.1	50.5	+12.3
Men	67.1	60.7	55.5	62.6	+7.2
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.85	0.87	0.79	0.81	(X)
Married, spouse present:					
Women	44.4	40.8	30.5	23.8	+86.6
Men	83.1	86.9	88.9	91.6	-9.3
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.53	0.47	0.34	0.26	(X)
Other ever married:[1]					
Women	40.7	39.1	40.0	37.8	+7.7
Men	65.2	54.2	59.3	63.0	+3.5
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.62	0.72	0.67	0.60	(X)

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.
[2] Ratios of labor force participation rates.

Note: Data relate to the total population (including institutional) 14 years old and over for 1950 and 1960, to the total population 16 years old and over in 1970, and to the noninstitutional population 16 years old and over in 1975. The male Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included in all years.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 29 and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 130 and 13 and November 1975 Monthly Labor Review.

Table 7-5. Labor Force Participation Rates for Ever-Married Women by Presence and Age of Children: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 1975 and 1970, 14 years and over in 1960 and 1950)

Presence and age of children	Labor force participation rates				
	1975	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, earliest year to 1975
Married women, husband present	44.4	40.8	30.5	23.8	+86.6
No children under 18	43.9	42.2	34.7	30.3	+44.9
With children under 18	44.8	39.7	27.6	18.4	+143.5
Children 6 to 17 only	52.3	49.2	39.0	28.3	+84.8
Children under 6	36.6	30.3	18.6	11.9	+207.7
Children 3 to 5, none under 3	41.9	37.0	25.1	(NA)	+66.9
Children under 3	32.7	25.8	15.3	(NA)	+113.7
Other ever-married women[1]	40.7	39.1	40.0	37.8	+7.7
No children under 18	33.2	33.4	35.7	33.7	-1.5
With children under 18	62.4	60.6	55.5	54.9	+13.7
Children 6 to 17 only	67.2	67.3	66.2	63.6	+5.7
Children under 6	55.0	50.7	39.8	41.4	+32.9
Children 3 to 5, none under 3	59.4	58.8	51.7	(NA)	+14.9
Children under 3	49.7	43.6	32.4	(NA)	+53.4

NA Not available.
[1]Includes widowed, divorced, and married, husband absent.

Source: Same as table 7-4.

Table 7-6. Number of Part-Time Workers by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and age	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, 1950 to 1970
PART-TIME WORKERS[1]				
Total, 14 Years Old and Over				
Women	8,866	5,657	3,007	+194.8
Men	7,175	5,157	3,853	+86.2
Ratio: women/men	1.24	1.10	0.78	(X)
14 to 19 Years Old				
Women	1,494	823	371	+302.7
Men	2,207	1,463	724	+204.8
Ratio: women/men	0.68	0.56	0.51	(X)
20 Years Old and Over				
Women	7,372	4,835	2,636	+179.7
Men	4,968	3,695	3,129	+58.8
Ratio: women/men	1.48	1.31	0.84	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Persons working 1 to 34 hours during the census reference week.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 6(A), "Employment Status and Work Experience;" 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 6(A), "Employment Status and Work Experience;" and 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1(A), "Employment and Personal Characteristics."

Table 7-7. Number Unemployed and Unemployment Rates by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and age	1974	1970	1960	1950
Number Unemployed				
Total, 16 years old and over				
Women	2,408	1,853	1,366	1,049
Men	2,668	2,235	2,486	2,239
Ratio: women/men	0.90	0.83	0.55	0.47
16 to 19 years old				
Women	660	506	296	196
Men	750	599	425	318
Ratio: women/men	0.88	0.84	0.67	0.61
20 years old and over				
Women	1,747	1,346	1,078	854
Men	1,919	1,636	2,058	1,922
Ratio: women/men	0.91	0.82	0.52	0.44
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Unemployment Rate				
Total, 16 years old and over				
Women	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Men	4.8	4.4	5.4	5.1
Ratio: women/men[1]	1.40	1.34	1.09	1.12
16 to 19 years old				
Women	16.5	15.6	13.9	11.4
Men	15.6	15.0	15.3	12.7
Ratio: women/men[1]	1.06	1.04	0.91	0.90
20 years old and over				
Women	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.1
Men	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.7
Ratio: women/men[1]	1.45	1.37	1.09	1.09

[1]Ratios of unemployment rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 31 and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 178, 129, and 14.

Table 7-8. Projected Size of Labor Force by Age and Sex: 1980, 1985, and 1990

Sex and age	Number in labor force (thousands)				Change, 1974 to 1990	
	1974 (actual)	1980	1985	1990	Number	Percent
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER						
Women	35,892	39,219	41,699	43,699	+7,807	+21.8
Men	57,349	62,590	66,017	68,907	+11,558	+20.2
16 to 19 Years						
Women	4,005	3,669	3,303	3,188	-817	-20.4
Men	5,189	4,668	3,962	3,901	-1,288	-24.8
20 to 24 Years						
Women	5,867	6,582	6,533	5,826	-41	-0.7
Men	8,105	8,852	8,496	7,404	-701	-8.6
25 to 34 Years						
Women	7,826	9,256	10,339	10,678	+2,852	+36.4
Men	13,993	17,523	19,400	19,853	+5,860	+41.9
35 to 44 Years						
Women	6,354	6,869	8,560	10,219	+3,865	+60.8
Men	10,614	11,851	14,617	17,398	+6,784	+63.9
45 to 54 Years						
Women	6,687	6,537	6,842	7,364	+677	+10.1
Men	10,491	9,908	9,744	10,909	+418	+4.0
55 to 64 Years						
Women	4,158	5,057	5,213	5,003	+845	+20.3
Men	7,032	7,730	7,716	7,307	+275	+3.9
65 Years and Over						
Women	996	1,239	1,319	1,391	+395	+39.7
Men	1,925	2,058	2,082	2,135	+210	+10.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 156.

Chapter 8.
OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Occupation. Although the employment of women increased substantially (about 38 percent) between 1960 and 1970, women remained fairly concentrated in a few major occupation groups. In both 1960 and 1970, over half of employed women were working in clerical, operative, or service positions. In fact, a higher proportion of employed women were clerical or service workers in 1970 than in 1960 (48 percent to 43 percent). The employment growth in these two areas was primarily in traditionally female occupations (e.g., secretaries, stenographers, and typists, and health service workers) but was not entirely restricted to such areas. The number of women mail carriers and bartenders, for example, did increase during the period.

Between 1960 and 1970, both men and women had strong employment gains among professional, technical, and kindred workers. In both years, however, the vast majority of women professionals were employed in normally lower-paying occupations—health workers, except practitioners (mostly registered nurses), and elementary and secondary school teachers—whereas men's employment was distributed more evenly among the various professional and technical occupations. In 1970 about 30 percent of the men professional and technical workers were employed in the relatively high-paying fields of engineering, law, and medicine; only about 2 percent of women professionals were in these occupations.

The number of women managers and administrators increased about 22 percent from 1960 to 1970, but there were still approximately five times as many men as women in managerial positions in 1970. Occupation groups with even smaller proportions of women workers include the craft, transport equipment operative, and laborer groups. For each of these, there was very little change between 1960 and 1970 in the ratio of employed women to employed men. However, among transport equipment operatives, there was a substantial increase in women bus drivers during this period. The emergence of many women school bus drivers probably was the principal reason for this growth. Finally, the number of women and men employed as private household workers or in farm occupations decreased from 1960 to 1970.

Educational attainment is a major factor in determining the types of occupations available to persons, but there are variations in the occupational distribution of women and men with similar education (table 8-2). Nearly three-fourths (71 percent) of employed women between 25 and 64 years of age in March 1974 who had completed 4 years or more of college were professional and technical workers; this is a higher proportion than that for male college graduates. However, about 14 percent of female college graduates in the same age group were working in clerical jobs and only about 7 percent in managerial positions. Among male college graduates, over one-fourth were working as managers and administrators. The dominant occupation group for women with 4 years of high school (with no college) was clerical workers; service occupations ranked second. For men high school graduates, the blue-collar craft and operative occupations were the most important areas of employment, but there was still a relatively strong representation in managerial jobs. Women with less than 4 years of high school were concentrated primarily in service occupations and to a lesser degree in operative jobs; the majority of men of this educational level were working in craft and operative positions.

Among married couples in which both the husband and wife were employed in 1970, there were differences in the occupational distribution of wives according to the husband's occupation. The vast majority of wives of white-collar workers were also working in white-collar occupations. Women whose husbands worked in professional and technical occupations were more likely than other wives to be professional or technical workers. Wives of blue-collar workers were somewhat more evenly distributed among sales and clerical, blue-collar, and service occupations.

Industry. The expansion of service industries in the United States is often cited as one of the most important factors in the growth of the female work force. More than one-third (39 percent) of employed women in 1970 were working in the service industries, with the largest proportion (about 28 percent) in professional and related services; e.g., in positions at schools, hospitals, and welfare agencies. Approximately 2.3 million women worked in the personal service industry, but less than 1 million working women were in business, repair, or entertainment and recreation services. Other industries employing large numbers of women were wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing. Also, about half of the jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate and nearly one-third of the jobs in public administration were held by women.

There was some change from 1950 to 1970 in the pattern of employment by industry for women. In terms of the ratio of women to men in an industry, women strongly increased their representation in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and most service industries. Relatively smaller gains were made in other industries. As was true in 1950 and 1960, the only major industrial groups employing more women than men in 1970 were personal services and professional and related services.

Table 8-1. Occupation of Employed Persons 14 Years and Over by Sex: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	1970			1960			Change, 1960 to 1970	
	Women	Men	Women/men ratio	Women	Men	Women/men ratio	Women	Men
Total employed[1]	29,170	48,139	0.61	21,172	43,467	0.49	+7,998	+4,672
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,314	6,517	0.66	2,683	4,303	0.62	+1,631	+2,214
Engineers	20	1,188	0.02	7	853	0.01	+13	+335
Lawyers and judges	13	259	0.05	7	210	0.04	+6	+49
Life and physical scientists	27	176	0.15	13	143	0.09	+14	+33
Physicians, dentists, and other related practitioners	46	493	0.09	27	435	0.06	+19	+58
Health workers, ex. practitioners	1,073	132	8.13	729	67	10.88	+344	+65
Teachers, college and university	138	348	0.40	46	147	0.31	+92	+201
Teachers, except college and university	1,929	817	2.36	1,293	487	2.66	+636	+330
Engineering and science technicians	88	716	0.13	54	543	0.10	+34	+173
Managers and administrators, ex. farm.	1,014	5,126	0.20	829	4,797	0.17	+185	+329
Bank officers and financial managers	55	225	0.22	2	22	0.09	+53	+203
Sales managers and dept. heads, retail trade	49	157	0.31	36	86	0.30	+23	+71
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.[2]	489	3,316	0.15	533	3,678	0.14	-44	-462
Salaried	345	2,457	0.14	311	2,137	0.15	+34	+320
Self-employed	143	759	0.19	223	1,541	0.14	-80	-782
Sales workers	2,000	3,268	0.61	1,652	2,986	0.55	+348	+282
Real estate agents and brokers	84	179	0.47	46	147	0.31	+38	+32
Sales workers and sales clerks, retail trade	1,842	1,213	1.27	1,378	1,176	1.17	+164	+37
Clerical and kindred workers	9,582	3,452	2.78	6,204	2,922	2.12	+3,378	+530
Bookkeepers	1,259	277	4.55	774	154	5.03	+485	+123
Mail carriers, post office	20	233	0.09	4	189	0.02	+16	+44
Secretaries, stenographers and typists	3,684	130	28.34	3,179	80	37.23	+1,505	+50
Stock clerks and storekeepers	103	351	0.29	56	310	0.18	+47	+41
Telephone operators	385	23	16.74	342	15	22.80	+43	+8
Craft and kindred workers	495	9,502	0.05	277	8,668	0.03	+218	+834
Blue collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.[2]	128	1,463	0.09	78	1,084	0.07	+50	+379
Construction craft workers	45	2,498	0.02	17	2,322	0.01	+28	+176
Decorators and window dressers	40	30	1.33	24	27	0.89	+16	+3
Mechanics and repairers	49	2,399	0.02	18	2,118	0.01	+31	+281
Operatives, except transport	3,720	6,096	0.61	3,135	5,687	0.55	+585	+409
Assemblers	455	490	0.93	289	416	0.69	+166	+74
Precision machine operatives	37	374	0.10	19	247	0.08	+18	+127
Sewers and stitchers	814	55	14.80	719	46	15.63	+95	+9
Transport equipment operatives	122	2,644	0.05	38	2,486	0.02	+84	+158
Bus drivers	66	170	0.39	18	163	0.11	+48	+7
Laborers, except farm	209	2,945	0.09	173	3,149	0.05	+96	-204
Freight, stock, and material handlers	145	1,010	0.14	87	712	0.12	+58	+298
Farmers and farm managers	62	1,281	0.05	118	2,389	0.05	-56	-1,108
Farm laborers and supervisors	141	783	0.18	248	1,239	0.20	-107	-456
Farm laborers, wage workers	99	681	0.15	123	1,053	0.12	-24	-372
Farm laborers, unpaid family wkrs.	39	68	0.57	125	156	0.80	-86	-88
Service workers	4,434	3,640	1.22	2,963	2,791	1.06	+1,461	+849
Bartenders	39	150	0.26	19	153	0.12	+20	-3
Health service workers	1,045	140	7.46	587	120	4.89	+458	+20
Personal service workers	776	393	1.97	481	424	1.13	+295	-31
Protective service workers	58	895	0.06	28	674	0.04	+32	+221
Private household workers	1,052	37	28.43	1,657	61	27.16	-606	-24

[1]Includes employed persons with occupation not reported.
[2]Not elsewhere classified.

Note: Because some occupations are not included in this table, subgroups may not add to total for major occupational categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(D).

Table 8-2. Years of School Completed By Employed Persons 25 to 64 Years Old by Major Occupation Group and Sex: March 1974

Major occupation	Years of school completed									
	Elementary, 8 years or less		High school, 1 to 3 years		High school, 4 years		College, 1 to 3 years		College, 4 years or more	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total employed.....thousands..	6,280	2,630	5,823	3,640	14,368	10,806	5,531	3,187	7,778	3,849
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.6	6.3	7.0	17.1	33.5	54.1	71.4
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	5.5	2.9	5.8	5.2	15.5	6.3	24.2	7.7	26.3	6.8
Sales workers.....	1.3	3.7	3.4	7.4	5.9	7.8	10.6	5.0	8.3	3.0
Clerical and kindred workers.....	2.9	6.5	4.6	19.0	8.3	45.4	10.0	46.8	3.1	13.8
Craft and kindred workers.....	25.4	2.7	31.8	3.0	29.4	1.9	18.7	1.2	3.9	0.5
Operatives, including transport....	29.7	35.1	28.7	27.9	19.3	11.8	8.9	4.4	1.1	1.3
Laborers, except farm.....	13.4	1.4	8.3	1.5	4.2	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.4	-
Farm workers.....	10.4	4.0	4.2	1.3	3.8	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.4
Service workers.....	10.6	42.9	9.5	33.0	7.3	18.1	6.4	11.0	1.6	3.1

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 274.

Table 8-3. Industry of Employed Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Sex: 1950, 1960, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	1970			1960			1950		
	Women	Men	Women/ men ratio	Women	Men	Women/ men ratio	Women	Men	Women/ men ratio
Total employed[1]	29,170	48,139	0.61	21,172	43,467	0.49	15,773	40,682	0.39
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	289	2,411	0.12	418	3,932	0.11	593	6,441	0.09
Mining	48	556	0.09	32	622	0.05	23	808	0.03
Construction	253	3,966	0.06	154	3,662	0.04	99	3,359	0.03
Manufacturing	5,321	13,568	0.39	4,401	13,112	0.34	3,648	11,026	0.33
Durable goods	2,349	8,778	0.27	1,738	8,105	0.21	1,218	6,515	0.19
Metal industries	333	2,065	0.16	267	1,986	0.13	216	1,783	0.12
Machinery, except electrical	331	1,662	0.20	214	1,354	0.16	168	1,083	0.15
Elect. mach., equip. and supplies	738	1,179	0.62	509	981	0.52	290	573	0.51
Transportation equipment	285	1,855	0.15	221	1,598	0.14	155	1,189	0.13
Nondurable goods	2,963	4,793	0.62	2,673	5,008	0.53	2,394	4,429	0.54
Food and kindred workers	363	1,031	0.35	430	1,393	0.31	327	1,172	0.28
Textile mill products	446	521	0.86	418	536	0.78	527	703	0.75
Apparel and other fabricated textile products	947	274	3.46	866	294	2.95	757	310	2.44
Chemical and allied products	222	766	0.29	165	699	0.24	126	512	0.25
Not specified manufacturing industries	44	89	0.49	31	39	0.54	36	82	0.44
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,056	3,850	0.27	771	3,687	0.21	699	3,751	0.19
Transportation	405	2,428	0.17	236	2,518	0.09	195	2,739	0.07
Communication	521	554	0.94	435	395	1.06	408	303	1.35
Utilities and sanitary services	129	868	0.15	110	775	0.14	96	690	0.14
Wholesale and retail trade	5,928	8,685	0.68	4,395	7,398	0.59	3,562	6,954	0.51
Wholesale trade	694	2,295	0.30	451	1,762	0.26	380	1,584	0.24
Retail trade	5,234	6,390	0.82	3,944	5,636	0.70	3,181	5,371	0.59
General merchandise stores	1,436	663	2.17	1,065	507	2.14	647	384	1.68
Food stores	744	1,206	0.62	567	1,123	0.50	482	1,184	0.41
Eating and drinking places	1,393	983	1.42	1,060	742	1.43	867	824	1.05
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,814	1,838	0.99	1,230	1,465	0.84	782	1,138	0.69
Banking and credit agencies	795	500	1.59	497	371	1.34	260	271	0.96
Insurance	644	689	0.93	487	590	0.83	335	427	0.78
Real estate	383	471	0.80	199	400	0.50	161	376	0.43
Business services	520	780	0.67	282	476	0.59	118	241	0.49
Repair services	107	846	0.13	57	792	0.07	44	906	0.05
Personal services	2,341	953	2.46	2,777	1,085	2.56	2,301	1,164	1.98
Private households	1,082	122	8.87	1,739	186	9.30	1,395	206	6.77
Hotels and motels	323	247	1.31	258	245	1.05	256	271	0.95
Laundering, cleaning, and other garment services	326	212	1.54	385	266	1.33	371	324	1.15
Beauty and barber shops	440	209	2.11	282	214	1.32	183	201	0.91
Entertainment and recreation services	209	381	0.55	157	346	0.45	127	367	0.35
Professional and related services	8,048	4,732	1.70	4,829	3,066	1.51	2,789	2,040	1.37
Health services	3,174	1,085	2.93	1,822	790	2.31	1,079	592	1.82
Hospitals	2,077	619	3.36	1,347	421	2.96	708	381	2.53
Health, except hospitals	1,098	467	2.35	575	369	1.56	371	311	1.19
Educational services	3,843	2,296	1.67	2,136	1,242	1.72	1,328	751	1.77
Welfare services	236	109	2.17	104	58	1.79	159	343	0.46
Public administration	1,229	2,827	0.43	846	2,240	0.38	658	1,856	0.35
Postal services	144	576	0.25	68	483	0.14	53	403	0.13
Federal public administration	546	963	0.56	444	813	0.55	345	683	0.51
State public administration	202	336	0.60	136	235	0.54	101	166	0.61
Local public administration	336	932	0.36	208	709	0.29	160	605	0.26

[1] Includes persons with industry not reported.

Note: Because some industries are not included in this table, subgroups do not always add to major industrial divisions.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(D) and Technical Paper 18, Changes Between 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications.

Table 8-4. Occupation of Husband by Occupation of Wife for Married Couples: 1970

Employment and occupation of husband	Total (thousands)	Wives		Occupation of employed wives							
				Total employed		White-collar workers			Blue collar workers	Farm workers	Service workers
		Percent not employed	Percent employed	Number (thousands)	Percent	Total	Professional and managerial	Sales and clerical			
Total married couples	44,838	62.4	37.6	16,764	100.0	63.3	20.1	42.2	18.6	0.9	18.2
Husband not employed	6,089	76.4	23.6	1,410	100.0	54.3	19.5	34.7	20.0	0.8	25.0
Husband employed	38,449	59.2	40.8	14,854	100.0	63.3	20.2	43.1	18.5	0.8	17.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,477	60.4	39.6	2,167	100.0	86.6	43.7	43.0	5.4	0.1	7.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,705	60.4	39.6	1,863	100.0	81.7	29.8	51.9	8.1	0.2	10.0
Sales workers	2,570	57.3	42.7	1,097	100.0	81.7	23.6	58.1	8.4	0.1	9.8
Clerical and kindred workers	2,494	52.4	47.6	1,187	100.0	71.4	18.4	53.0	14.7	0.2	13.7
Craft and kindred workers	8,422	60.3	39.7	3,343	100.0	57.3	13.3	44.0	23.5	0.4	18.8
Operatives, exc. transport	4,773	58.3	41.7	1,991	100.0	44.1	9.6	34.6	34.5	0.5	20.9
Transport equipment operatives	2,211	58.3	41.7	922	100.0	49.2	10.4	38.9	36.0	0.5	34.3
Laborers, except farm	1,914	60.3	39.7	719	100.0	40.1	9.1	31.0	38.1	0.8	31.1
Farmers and farm managers	1,143	72.4	27.6	315	100.0	49.5	23.5	27.3	16.3	18.3	15.7
Farm laborers and farm supervisors	431	67.8	32.2	139	100.0	28.2	8.7	19.5	21.2	17.4	33.2
Service workers, including private household	2,410	54.1	45.9	1,107	100.0	48.1	13.3	34.9	18.9	0.3	33.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Decennial Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 7(A), "Occupational Characteristics."

Chapter 9.
WORK EXPERIENCE

Further evidence of women's increasing attachment to the labor force is seen in the data on annual work experience. About 43 million women, over half of the women 16 years old and over, worked at some time during 1974. This represented an 84 percent increase over the number of women with work experience in 1950. The number of women working 50 to 52 weeks at full-time jobs grew even more dramatically during the period; in 1950 there were only about 29 women for every 100 men working year round full time, but in 1974 this ratio had risen to 47 women per 100 men.

As was true for labor force participation rates, the largest increases in annual work experience occurred between 1950 and 1960 for older women (45 to 64 years old) and since 1960 for the younger age groups (20 to 34 years old). Also, the relative increase in the proportion with work experience during the year has been stronger for married women with husband present than for never-married women. For other women, the percent with annual work experience actually declined slightly between 1950 and 1974, probably because of an increasing number of elderly widowed women within this group.

Although the number of women with work experience has increased, the median number of years that employed women have worked in their current jobs has not shown a consistent pattern of change (table 9-4). There was evidence of an increase in the median years on the job between 1951 (2.2 years) and 1963 (3.0 years), but there was no increase between 1963 and 1973. This may be partially explained by the influx of women workers in recent years since new labor force entrants obviously deflate the figures on median years on the job. Only for the oldest age group, 55 to 64 years old, has there been a steady increase in the median number of years in the current job. Also, it is noteworthy that for persons 45 to 54 years old, the period during a career when earnings normally reach a peak, the median years on current job for women has consistently been only about half that for men.

Variations in the lifetime work experience of women according to educational attainment can be seen from data based on the 1967 Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience.[1] One of the studies resulting from this survey shows that about 21 percent of women 30 to 44 years old with at least 1 year of college had worked for 6 months or more in every year since leaving school.[2] The comparable proportion for women with less than 4 years of high school was only 8 percent. Further, 30-to-44-year-old women college graduates had worked, on the average, for two-thirds of the years since completing school, but women high school graduates of the same age worked for only about half the years since completing their education.

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[1] 1967 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience is conducted by the Bureau of the Census, under contract with the Employment and Training Administration (then Manpower Administration), U.S. Department of Labor. Dr. Herbert Parnes of the Ohio State University is the director of the National Longitudinal Surveys. There are four separate survey panels: men 14 to 24 years old and 45 to 54 years old (both begun in 1966), women 30-44 years old (begun in 1967) and women 14-24 years old (begun in 1968).

[2] Larry E. Suter and Herman P. Miller, "Income Differences Between Men and Career Women," **The American Journal of Sociology**, Vol. 78, No. 4, January 1973.

Table 9-1. Annual Work Experience by Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 1974 and 1970, 14 years and over in 1950 and 1960)

Work experience and sex	1974	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, 1960 to 1974
NUMBER WORKED DURING YEAR					
Women	42,841	38,704	30,585	23,350	+83.5
Men	58,908	54,919	50,033	45,526	+29.4
Ratio: women/men	0.73	0.70	0.61	0.51	(X)
Percent Worked During Year[1]					
Women	53.9	52.5	46.9	41.1	+31.1
Men	83.0	84.1	84.5	86.8	-4.4
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.65	0.62	0.56	0.47	(X)
NUMBER WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS AT FULL-TIME JOBS					
Women	18,311	15,738	11,299	8,593	+113.1
Men	39,211	36,395	31,966	29,783	+31.7
Ratio: women/men	0.47	0.43	0.35	0.29	(X)
Percent Of Workers Who Worked 50 To 52 Weeks At Full-Time Jobs[3]					
Women	42.7	40.7	36.9	36.8	+16.0
Men	66.6	66.1	63.9	65.4	+1.8
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.64	0.62	0.58	0.56	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Percents based on all persons.
[2]Ratios of percents.
[3]Percents based on persons who worked during the year.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 35, and unpublished data and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 141 and 19.

Table 9-2. Percent Worked During the Year by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Age as of March of the following year)

Sex and age	Percent worked during year				Percent change, 1950 to 1974
	1974	1970	1960	1950	
16 TO 19 YEARS[1]					
Women	60.6	57.9	44.8	42.8	+41.6
Men	72.3	70.8	59.4	61.7	+17.2
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.84	0.82	0.75	0.69	(X)
20 TO 24 YEARS					
Women	75.3	73.0	62.1	58.7	+28.3
Men	91.4	88.9	92.9	92.7	-1.4
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.82	0.82	0.67	0.63	(X)
25 TO 34 YEARS					
Women	63.2	58.5	47.4	43.7	+44.6
Men	96.7	97.0	98.1	97.5	-0.8
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.65	0.58	0.48	0.45	(X)
35 TO 44 YEARS					
Women	61.3	58.5	53.7	47.2	+29.9
Men	96.5	97.5	97.9	97.9	-1.4
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.64	0.60	0.55	0.48	(X)
45 TO 54 YEARS					
Women	60.4	60.4	58.0	44.9	+34.5
Men	93.3	95.8	96.6	96.6	-3.4
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.46	(X)
55 TO 64 YEARS					
Women	48.7	53.2	45.7	32.3	+50.8
Men	83.3	87.8	89.6	89.6	-7.0
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.58	0.59	0.51	0.36	(X)
65 YEARS AND OVER					
Women	12.8	14.8	15.8	11.8	+8.5
Men	31.3	35.8	43.1	49.3	-36.5
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.41	0.41	0.37	0.24	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]14 to 19 years for 1960 and 1950.
[2]Ratios of percents.

Source: Same as table 9-1.

Table 9-3. Annual Work Experience by Marital Status and Sex: 1955, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 1974 and 1970, 14 years and over in 1960 and 1955)

Work experience, marital status, and sex	1974	1970	1960	1955	Percent change, 1955 to 1974
SINGLE					
Percent Worked During Year					
Women	68.2	66.7	57.7	62.2	+9.6
Men	78.7	76.0	70.3	75.1	+4.8
Ratio: women/men[1]	0.87	0.88	0.82	0.83	(X)
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT					
Percent Worked During Year					
Women	52.4	50.6	43.4	41.4	+26.6
Men	86.4	88.8	91.3	92.7	-6.8
Ratio: women/men[1]	0.61	0.57	0.48	0.45	(X)
OTHER MARITAL STATUS					
Percent Worked During Year					
Women	45.7	45.7	47.8	49.3	-7.3
Men	66.8	65.0	66.4	68.0	-1.8
Ratio: women/men[1]	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.73	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Ratios of percents.

Source: Same as table 9-1.

Table 3-4. Median Years in Current Job for the Employed by Sex and Selected Age Groups: 1951, 1963, and 1973

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Median years in current job		
	1973	1963	1951
TOTAL EMPLOYED[1]			
Women	2.8	3.0	2.2
Men	4.6	5.7	3.9
Ratio: women/men	0.61	0.53	0.56
20 to 24 years			
Women	1.2	1.1	1.4
Men	1.2	1.0	1.2
Ratio: women/men	1.00	1.10	1.17
25 to 34 years			
Women	3.2	2.0	1.8
Men	3.2	3.5	2.8
Ratio: women/men	0.69	0.57	0.64
35 to 44 years			
Women	3.6	3.6	3.1
Men	6.7	7.6	4.5
Ratio: women/men	0.54	0.47	0.69
45 to 54 years			
Women	5.9	6.1	4.0
Men	11.5	11.4	7.6
Ratio: women/men	0.51	0.54	0.53
55 to 64 years			
Women	8.8	7.8	4.3
Men	14.5	14.7	9.3
Ratio: women/men	0.61	0.53	0.46

[1]Persons 16 years old and over in 1973, persons 14 years old and over in 1963 and 1951.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 36 and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 173 and 36.

Table 9-5. Lifetime Work Experience of Women 30 to 44 Years Old by Years of School Completed: 1967

(Numbers in thousands. Restricted to women with income in 1966)

Years of school completed	Total (thousands)	Percent of adult life worked[1]					
		Total	100	75 to 99	50 to 74	1 to 49	Never worked
Total women, 30 to 44.....	8,802	100.0	12.3	19.3	19.6	42.8	6.0
Less than 4 years high school.....	3,140	100.0	8.2	16.8	19.5	45.6	9.9
4 years high school.....	4,006	100.0	12.1	19.8	20.3	43.3	4.4
1 or more years college.....	1,656	100.0	20.8	22.6	18.1	36.0	2.5

[1]Number of years since leaving school in which woman worked at least 6 months as a proportion of the total years elapsed since leaving school.

Source: Larry E. Suter "Occupation, Employment and Lifetime Work Experience of Women" paper presented at the August 1975 meeting of the American Sociological Association. Data were collected by the Bureau of the Census in the 1967 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience.

Table 9-6. Average Proportion of Years Worked Since Leaving School for Women 30 to 44 Years Old by Marital Status and Years of School Completed: 1967

Years of school completed	Total	Never married	Ever married, no children	Ever married, with children
Total women, 30 to 44.....	32.7	90.3	79.0	46.6
Less than 4 years high school.....	47.4	89.3	68.9	43.5
4 years high school.....	53.4	87.1	81.3	47.5
1 to 3 years college.....	55.6	91.9	88.0	48.7
4 or more years college.....	66.8	95.0	88.2	56.3

Note: Number of years since leaving school in which woman worked at least 6 months as a proportion of the total years elapsed since leaving school.

Source: Same as 9-5.

Chapter 10.
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

Income and Earnings of Persons. Although women have made gains toward equality with men in education, labor force participation, and in some occupational fields, differences between the income of women and men workers remain substantial. In 1974 the median income of women year-round full-time workers was about 57 percent of the median for comparable men. The number of women income recipients working year round full time increased relative to men between 1960 and 1974, from a ratio of 32 women per 100 men in 1960 to 46 women per 100 men in 1974. However, during this period the female/male income ratio for year-round full-time workers did not improve.

Part of this differential between women and men is attributable to differences in such factors as educational attainment, occupational distribution, industry of employment, and work experience. In both 1970 and 1974, however, the median income of women college graduates aged 25 and over who worked year round full time was only about 60 percent of the comparable male median income. In fact, women college graduates had incomes that were, on the average, lower than men with only a high school education. A study of male and female earnings differentials, based on Current Population Survey data and Social Security Administration records, found that in 1972 the relative return in earnings for completing 4 years of college was significantly less for women than for men. However, as the level of education increased to 5 or more years of college, the difference in the "pay-off" for education narrowed considerably.[1]

There is some variation in female/male earnings ratios for different major occupation groups, but for most groups women year-round full-time workers earned only about 55 to 60 percent as much as men in 1974. The only occupation group with a relatively large number of women workers and an earnings ratio above 0.60 was professional, technical, and kindred workers. Of course, some of the earnings difference between women and men in the same occupation group results from variations in the specific occupations held (see chapter 8). Data from a National Science Foundation study of scientists and engineers indicate that women in scientific and engineering fields have basic annual salary rates (excluding bonuses, commissions, etc.) ranging from about 72 percent to about 88 percent of men's salaries (table 10-5). The fields of science or engineering do not refer specifically to occupations but, instead, reflect groupings defined on the basis of education, employment, and self-identification of field.

Differences between the earnings of women and men working in the same industry group are affected by differences in the occupational mix of women and men within the industry, but the industry differentials are noteworthy in their own right. Personal services, the industry with the largest proportion of workers who were women, had one of the lowest female/male earnings ratios in 1974 (0.49); but professional and related services, in which the majority of workers are women, had a female/male earnings ratio of 0.60. Both in transportation, communication, and other public utilities and in business and repair services, industries with relatively small numbers of women workers, women's median earnings were approximately two-thirds as high as men's.

The above comparisons have been restricted to persons who worked at full-time jobs for the entire year (50 to 52 weeks). However, over half of the women and over one-fourth of the men with earnings in 1974 worked at part-time jobs or worked fewer than 40 weeks at full-time jobs. The earnings for women working at part-time jobs were much closer to their male counterparts (ratio of 0.90) than was true for year-round full-time workers. Also, women working at full-time jobs for less than 40 weeks during the year had earnings equal or nearly equal with those of comparable men. Thus, the relative returns for working year round full time do not seem to be as great for women as for men. In a study of female/male earnings ratios based on the 1960 and 1970 Censuses of Population, it was estimated that this earnings ratio, adjusted for age, education, weeks worked, and hours worked, did not change from 1959 to 1969. In both years, women's actual earnings were only slightly more than half as high as they would have been if women's returns for these factors (weeks worked, age, etc.) had equalled the returns realized by men.[2]

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[1] Joyce A. Stevens and Roger A. Herriot, "Current Earnings Differentials of Men and Women: Some Explanatory Regression Analyses," paper presented at the August 1975 meetings of the American Statistical Association.

[2] John McNail and Douglas Sater, "Recent Changes in Female to Male Earnings Ratios", paper presented at the April 1975 meetings of the Population Association of America.

A factor which is critical in assessing differences between the earnings of women and men is the extent of lifetime work experience. Data available from a longitudinal study of women 30 to 44 years old in 1967[3] provide some insight into the effects of differences in lifetime work experience (table 10-8). For example, women year-round full-time workers who had worked at least 6 months of every year since leaving school had a median wage or salary income in 1967 about three-fourths that of men. The median wage or salary income for comparable women who had worked in only half of the years since leaving school was only about half that of men. The effect of varying amounts of work experience differed according to education. The wages of women high school graduates with continuous work experience were more equivalent to those of male high school graduates than were the wages of female college graduates to those of male college graduates. Although discontinuous work experience does explain some of the differential between the wages earned by women and men, studies have shown that adjusting for such differences still leaves much to be explained. For example, a study based on the 1967 longitudinal study of women indicated that even after adjusting for differences in occupational status, education, and lifetime work experience, the wages of women were estimated to be only about 62 percent as high as those of men.[4] Also, results from a study based on Census Bureau and Social Security Administration records corroborate the finding that women do not receive the same returns from continuous work experience as do men.[5] Obviously, some variables that were not covered in these studies account for the residual differences between the income levels of women and men.

Family income and poverty status. The contribution of the wife's income to the total income of husband-wife families has become somewhat more important in recent years. In 1960, working wives contributed, on the average, about 20 percent of their families' total income; in 1974 their earnings accounted for approximately 27 percent of the total family income (table 10-10). Also, in 1974 husband-wife families in which the wife was in the paid labor force had a median income about 36 percent higher than husband-wife families with nonworking wives (table 10-9). The wife's contribution was relatively greater in young families (with husband under 25 years old) than in older families. Furthermore, the percent of family income accounted for by the wife's earnings was related to the extent of her work experience during the year (table 10-10).

The median income of families headed by women is much lower than that of husband-wife families or other families headed by men (table 10-9). This is partially because husband-wife families more often have a greater number of persons contributing to the family's total income and partially because men in general have higher incomes than women. In 1974 the median income of families with female heads was substantially lower than the median for husband-wife families in which the wife was not in the paid labor force and for male-headed families with no wife present.

The number of families with female heads has grown substantially over the past quarter-century for a variety of reasons, as mentioned in previous chapters. At the same time, the income of female-headed families has not increased as greatly as the income of male-headed families. In 1950 families with female heads had a median income which equalled about 56 percent of the median for male-headed families; in 1974 this had dropped to about 47 percent. Although the percent of all families with female heads below the poverty level declined from about 42 percent in 1960 to about 33 percent in both 1970 and 1974, the number of female-headed families in poverty increased between 1970 and 1974. For families with male heads, both the number and percent below the poverty level declined between 1960 and 1970 as well as between 1970 and 1974. In 1960 there were about 31 female-headed families for every 100 male-headed families below the poverty level, while in 1974 there were 85 female-headed families for every 100 male-headed families. Also, the growth in the number of families with female heads below the poverty level occurred exclusively among families with children under 18 years old. Thus, the number of children in female-headed families below the poverty level increased by approximately one-third between 1960 and 1974, and in 1974 the majority of children in poverty were in families headed by women.

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[3] 1967 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, under contract with the Employment and Training Administration (then Manpower Administration), U.S. Department of Labor.

[4] Larry E. Suter and Herman P. Miller, op. cit..

[5] Joyce A. Stevens and Roger A. Herriot, op. cit..

Table 10-1. Median Income of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 14 Years Old and Over With Income by Age and Sex: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Medians in current dollars. Age as of March of the following year)

Age and sex	1974		1970		1960	
	Number	Median income	Number	Median income	Number[1]	Median income
WOMEN						
Total with income	18,017	$6,957	15,518	$5,440	10,337	$3,296
14 to 19 years	467	3,875	335	3,783	311	2,450
20 to 24 years	2,704	5,849	2,234	4,928	1,323	3,155
25 to 34 years	4,411	7,604	2,809	5,923	1,795	3,549
35 to 44 years	3,410	7,418	3,081	5,531	2,353	3,404
45 to 54 years	3,943	7,359	3,865	5,588	2,581	3,296
55 to 64 years	2,716	7,044	2,690	5,468	1,541	3,275
65 years and over	365	6,085	423	4,884	283	2,838
MEN						
Total with income	38,915	$12,152	36,146	$9,184	32,165	$5,435
14 to 19 years	696	4,492	419	3,950	321	1,974
20 to 24 years	3,567	7,709	2,700	6,655	1,973	3,916
25 to 34 years	10,492	12,037	8,763	9,126	7,790	5,450
35 to 44 years	8,617	13,586	8,649	10,258	8,868	5,907
45 to 54 years	8,758	13,641	8,756	9,931	7,452	5,676
55 to 64 years	5,776	12,454	5,757	9,071	4,730	5,079
65 years and over	1,009	8,670	1,102	6,754	1,156	4,115
RATIO: WOMEN/MEN						
Total with income	0.46	0.57	0.43	0.59	0.32	0.61
14 to 19 years	0.67	0.86	0.80	0.96	0.97	1.24
20 to 24 years	0.76	0.76	0.82	0.74	0.62	0.81
25 to 34 years	0.42	0.63	0.33	0.65	0.23	0.65
35 to 44 years	0.40	0.55	0.36	0.54	0.29	0.58
45 to 54 years	0.45	0.54	0.44	0.56	0.35	0.58
55 to 64 years	0.47	0.57	0.47	0.60	0.33	0.64
65 years and over	0.36	0.70	0.38	0.72	0.24	0.69

[1]Numbers were derived by multiplying total number of persons with income by the percent of year-round full-time workers with income; figures, therefore, are less exact than comparable ones for 1974 and 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99, 80, and 37.

Table 10-2. Median Income of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 25 Years Old and Over With Income by Educational Attainment and Sex: 1970 and 1974

(Medians in current dollars. Age as of March of the following year)

Educational attainment and sex	Median income		Ratio: women/men	
	1974	1970	1974	1970
WOMEN				
Total, 25 years and over	$7,370	$5,616	0.58	0.59
Elementary: Less than 8 years	5,022	3,798	0.63	0.63
8 years	5,606	4,181	0.57	0.55
High school: 1 to 3 years	5,919	4,655	0.53	0.55
4 years	7,150	5,580	0.57	0.58
College: 1 to 3 years	8,072	6,604	0.59	0.59
4 years or more	10,357	8,719	0.60	0.63
MEN				
Total, 25 years and over	$12,786	$9,521	(X)	(X)
Elementary: Less than 8 years	7,912	6,043	(X)	(X)
8 years	9,891	7,535	(X)	(X)
High school: 1 to 3 years	11,225	8,514	(X)	(X)
4 years	12,642	9,567	(X)	(X)
College: 1 to 3 years	13,718	11,183	(X)	(X)
4 years or more	17,188	13,871	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99 and 80.

Table 10-3. Median Earnings of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Sex: 1960 to 1974

(Medians in current dollars)

Year	Median earnings		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men
1974	$6,772	$11,835	0.57
1973	6,335	11,186	0.57
1972	5,903	10,202	0.58
1971	5,593	9,399	0.60
1970	5,323	8,966	0.59
1969	4,977	8,455	0.59
1968	4,457	7,664	0.58
1967	4,134	7,174	0.58
1966	3,946	6,856	0.58
1965	3,828	6,388	0.60
1964	3,669	6,203	0.59
1963	3,525	5,980	0.59
1962	3,413	5,754	0.59
1961	3,315	5,595	0.59
1960	3,257	5,368	0.61

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99, 93, 90, 85, 80, 75, 66, 60, 53, 51, 47, 43, 41, 39, and 37.

Table 10-4. Median Earnings of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Occupation of Longest Job and Sex: 1973 and 1974

(Medians in current dollars)

Occupation of longest job	1974			1973		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men
Total with earnings	$6,772	$11,835	0.57	$6,335	$11,186	0.57
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,570	14,873	0.64	9,093	14,306	0.64
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,603	15,425	0.56	7,867	14,519	0.53
Sales workers	5,168	12,523	0.41	4,650	12,296	0.38
Clerical and kindred workers	6,827	11,514	0.59	6,469	10,627	0.61
Craft and kindred workers	6,492	12,028	0.54	6,144	11,345	0.55
Operatives, including transport	5,766	10,176	0.57	5,358	9,503	0.56
Laborers, except farm	5,891	8,145	0.72	4,956	8,158	0.61
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	5,459	(X)	(B)	6,697	(X)
Farm laborers and farm supervisors	(B)	5,097	(X)	(B)	4,727	(X)
Service workers, except private household	5,046	8,638	0.58	4,588	7,937	0.58
Private household workers	2,676	(B)	(X)	2,069	(B)	(X)

B Median earnings not shown when base is less than 75,000 persons.
X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99 and 97.

Table 10-5. Median Annual Salary of Scientists and Engineers Employed Full Time by Field and Sex: 1974

Field	Median annual salary		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men
Computer specialists	$16,300	$18,600	0.88
Engineers	15,600	19,500	0.80
Mathematical specialists	15,600	20,000	0.78
Life scientists	13,500	18,100	0.75
Physical scientists	15,000	20,000	0.75
Environmental scientists	14,400	20,100	0.72
Psychologists	17,200	19,900	0.86
Social scientists	16,100	20,900	0.77

Note: The determination of the field of science or engineering was based on a combination of education, employment and self-identification.

Source: National Science Foundation, Science Resources Studies Highlights, "National Sample of Scientists and Engineers: Median Annual Salaries, 1974," (NSF 75-332).

Table 10-6. Median Earnings of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Industry of Longest Job and Sex: 1974

(Medians in current dollars)

Industry of longest job	1974		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men
Total with earnings	$6,772	$11,835	0.57
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,503	5,619	0.45
Mining	(B)	13,014	(X)
Construction	7,189	11,552	0.62
Manufacturing, total	6,550	12,202	0.54
Durable goods	6,988	12,335	0.57
Nondurable goods	5,981	11,945	0.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8,431	12,773	0.66
Wholesale trade	7,043	12,286	0.57
Retail trade	3,361	9,919	0.34
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,474	12,975	0.50
Business and repair services	6,954	10,479	0.66
Personal services	3,984	8,068	0.49
Entertainment and recreation services	5,523	8,865	0.62
Professional and related services	7,727	12,801	0.60
Public administration	8,194	13,030	0.63

B Median earnings not shown when base is less than 75,000 persons.
X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 101.

Table 10-7. Median Earnings of Civilians 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Work Experience and Sex: 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Medians in current dollars)

Weeks worked and sex	Worked at full-time job		Worked at part-time job	
	Number	Median earnings	Number	Median earnings
WOMEN				
Total with earnings	28,705	$5,311	13,945	$1,097
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	17,977	6,772	4,645	2,243
Worked 40 to 49 weeks	2,669	4,680	1,485	2,149
Worked 27 to 39 weeks	2,638	3,513	1,864	1,467
Worked 14 to 26 weeks	2,699	2,041	2,659	817
Worked 13 weeks or less	2,722	647	3,292	330
MEN				
Total with earnings	51,392	$10,288	8,361	$1,222
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	38,898	11,835	2,942	2,203
Worked 40 to 49 weeks	4,440	8,214	832	2,240
Worked 27 to 39 weeks	2,932	5,747	1,004	1,832
Worked 14 to 26 weeks	2,671	3,133	1,572	979
Worked 13 weeks or less	2,450	899	2,010	346
RATIO: WOMEN/MEN				
Total with earnings	0.56	0.52	1.67	0.90
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	0.46	0.57	1.58	1.02
Worked 40 to 49 weeks	0.60	0.57	1.78	0.96
Worked 27 to 39 weeks	0.90	0.61	1.86	0.80
Worked 14 to 26 weeks	1.01	0.65	1.69	0.83
Worked 13 weeks or less	1.11	0.72	1.64	0.96

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 101.

Table 10-8. Median Wage or Salary Income in 1966 for Persons 30 to 44 Years Old by Sex, Lifetime Work Experience of Women, and Years of School Completed: 1967

Subject	Men	Women with work experience				
		Total	Percent of adult life worked[1]			
			100 percent	75 to 99	50 to 74	Less than 50 percent
Total with income.....thousands..	15,781	8,337	1,059	1,636	1,632	4,010
Median.....	$7,221	$2,743	$5,281	$3,950	$3,132	$1,583
Ratio: women/men.....	(X)	0.38	0.73	0.55	0.43	0.22
Year-round full-time workers.....	$7,529	$4,363	$5,618	$4,727	$4,155	$3,655
Ratio: women/men.....	(X)	0.58	0.75	0.63	0.55	0.49
Less than 4 years high school.....	$5,660	$2,227	$3,132	$2,915	$2,680	$1,533
Ratio: women/men.....	(X)	0.39	0.55	0.52	0.47	0.27
4 years high school.....	$7,362	$2,982	$5,511	$3,962	$3,231	$1,726
Ratio: women/men.....	(X)	0.41	0.75	0.54	0.44	0.23
1 to 3 years college.....	$8,310	$3,135	$5,608	$4,128	$3,421	$1,467
Ratio: women/men.....	(X)	0.38	0.67	0.50	0.41	0.18
4 or more years college.....	$10,726	$5,450	$6,862	$6,085	$5,240	$2,399
Ratio: women/men.....	(X)	0.51	0.64	0.57	0.49	0.22

X Not applicable.

[1]Number of years since leaving school in which person worked at least 6 months as a proportion of the total years elapsed since leaving school.

Source: Larry E. Suter and Herman P. Miller, "Income Differences Between Men and Career Women," The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 78, No. 4, January 1973. Data were collected by the Bureau of the Census in the 1967 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience.

Table 10-9. Median Income of Families by Type of Family: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Medians in current dollars. Families as of March of the following year)

Type of family	1974	1970	1960	1950
Families With Female Heads				
Number.....thousands..	7,242	5,950	4,609	4,040
Median family income.....	$6,413	$5,093	$2,968	$1,922
Families With Male Heads				
Number.....thousands..	48,470	45,998	40,826	35,782
Median family income.....	$13,788	$10,480	$5,857	$3,435
Husband-Wife Families				
Number.....thousands..	46,971	44,739	39,624	34,556
Median family income.....	$13,847	$10,516	$5,873	$3,446
Wife in Paid Labor Force				
Number.....thousands..	20,273	17,568	12,007	(NA)
Median family income.....	$16,461	$12,276	$6,900	(NA)
Wife Not in Paid Labor Force				
Number.....thousands..	26,698	27,172	27,617	(NA)
Median family income.....	$12,082	$9,304	$5,520	(NA)
Other Families With Male Heads				
Number.....thousands..	1,499	1,258	1,202	1,226
Median family income.....	$11,737	$9,012	$4,860	$3,115
RATIOS OF MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME				
Families with female heads/families with male heads.....	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.56
Wife in paid labor force/ wife not in paid labor force.....	1.36	1.32	1.25	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99, 80, 37, and 9.

Table 10-10. Contribution of Wife's Earnings to Total Family Income For Husband-Wife Families by Selected Characteristics: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Characteristic	Median percent of family income accounted for by wife's earnings		
	1974	1970	1960
Total wives with work experience.....	26.5	26.7	20.2
AGE OF HUSBAND			
Under 25 years.....	30.0	30.2	25.6
25 years and over.....	26.1	26.3	19.8
WORK EXPERIENCE OF WIFE			
Worked 50 to 52 weeks full time.....	38.0	38.6	38.1
Worked 27 to 49 weeks full time.....	29.1	29.7	31.7
Worked 1 to 26 weeks full time or 1 to 52 weeks part time.....	12.1	11.9	6.2

Note: Data for each year shown were collected in March of the following year. For 1974 and 1970, data include only families in which the wife had paid work experience; for 1960 the data include wives with unpaid work experience.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 173, 130, and 13.

Table 10-11. Poverty Status of Families by Sex of Head and Presence of Family Members Under 18 Years Old: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year)

Poverty status, sex of head, and presence of family members under 18	1974[1]	1970	1960	Percent change, 1960 to 1974
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD				
Total families	7,242	5,950	4,611	+57.1
Below poverty level	2,351	1,934	1,955	+20.3
Percent	32.5	32.5	42.4	-23.3
With related children under 18 years	4,922	3,810	2,620	+87.9
Below poverty level	2,188	1,665	1,476	+46.2
Percent	43.8	43.7	56.3	-22.2
No related children under 18 years	2,320	2,140	1,991	+16.5
Below poverty level	193	268	479	-59.7
Percent	8.3	12.5	24.1	-65.6
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD				
Total families	48,470	45,998	40,830	+18.7
Below poverty level	2,757	3,280	6,288	-56.2
Percent	5.7	7.1	15.4	-63.0
With related children under 18 years	26,409	26,193	24,483	+7.9
Below poverty level	1,717	1,797	3,852	-55.4
Percent	6.5	6.9	15.7	-58.6
No related children under 18 years	22,061	19,806	16,347	+35.2
Below poverty level	1,041	1,484	2,436	-57.3
Percent	4.7	7.5	14.9	-68.5
RATIO OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD TO FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD				
Total families	0.15	0.13	0.11	(X)
Below poverty level	0.85	0.59	0.31	(X)
Percent	5.70	4.58	2.75	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.19	0.15	0.11	(X)
Below poverty level	1.26	0.93	0.38	(X)
Percent	6.74	6.33	3.59	(X)
No related children under 18 years	0.11	0.11	0.12	(X)
Below poverty level	0.19	0.18	0.20	(X)
Percent	1.77	1.67	1.62	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Data not strictly comparable with earlier years because based on 1970 census population controls.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99, 81 and 68 and unpublished data.

Table 10-12. Family Status of Persons Below the Poverty Level by Sex: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of following year)

Family status	Number below poverty level			Percent change, 1960 to 1974
	1974[1]	1970	1960	
Persons in families with female head	8,563	7,620	7,247	+18.2
Head	2,351	1,934	1,955	+20.3
Related children under 18	5,387	4,828	4,095	+31.6
Other family members	825	858	1,197	-31.1
Female unrelated individuals, 14 years and over	3,212	3,592	3,416	-6.0
Persons in families with male head	10,877	12,879	27,678	-60.7
Head	2,757	3,280	6,288	-56.2
Related children under 18	4,809	5,665	13,193	-63.5
Other family members	3,310	3,934	8,197	-59.6
Male unrelated individuals, 14 years and over	1,607	1,431	1,510	+6.4
Women/Men ratios of number below poverty level[2]				
Persons in families	0.79	0.59	0.26	(X)
Head	0.85	0.59	0.31	(X)
Related children under 18	1.12	0.85	0.31	(X)
Other family members	0.25	0.22	0.15	(X)
Unrelated individuals, 14 years and over	2.00	2.51	2.26	(X)

[1]Data not strictly comparable with earlier years because based on 1970 census population controls.

[2]Ratios of persons in families with female head to persons in families with male head and female unrelated individuals to male unrelated individuals.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99 and 81.

Chapter 11.
VOTING AND PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDING

In general, a smaller proportion of women than men register and vote in both Congressional and Presidential elections. This difference is especially true for the oldest age groups (table 11-1 and 11-2). However, since women outnumber men at the voting ages, slightly more votes are usually cast by women than by men.

The number of women candidates for public office and the number who were elected has increased. Overall, the number of women candidates for Federal public office grew from 34 to 47 between 1972 and 1974; for State government candidates the increase was from 870 to 1,177. The number of women elected to State legislative offices showed a net increase of 155, or 35 percent, between 1972 and 1974, when 596 women were elected (table 11-3).

Table 11-1. Reported Voter Registration by Age and Sex For Congressional and Presidential Elections: Selected Years, 1966 to 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Presidential election			Congressional election		
	Reported registered 1972	Reported registered 1968	Change 1968-72 registered	Reported registered 1974	Reported registered 1966	Change 1966-74 registered
Female	71.6	72.8	-1.2	61.7	68.6	-6.9
18 to 20 years	58.3	(X)	(X)	36.4	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years	60.3	56.3	4.0	44.4	44.1	0.3
25 to 29 years	66.2	68.2	0.1	52.7	61.5	-8.7
30 to 34 years	70.8			59.5		
35 to 44 years	75.1	75.7	-0.6	67.2	72.6	-5.4
45 to 54 years	78.9	79.9	-1.0	72.1	77.4	-5.3
55 to 64 years	79.4	79.6	-0.2	73.4	76.7	-3.3
65 to 74 years	75.1	76.0	-0.9	69.8	73.1	-3.3
75 years and over	64.9	63.4	1.5	60.5	62.3	-1.8
Male	73.1	76.0	-2.9	62.8	73.2	9.4
18 to 20 years	57.9	(X)	(X)	36.4	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years	58.6	56.6	2.0	46.2	45.1	1.1
25 to 29 years	66.0	68.6	-0.1	49.9	61.4	-7.9
30 to 34 years	71.6			57.7		
35 to 44 years	74.4	77.4	-3.0	66.1	74.2	-8.1
45 to 54 years	79.9	81.8	-1.9	72.9	80.3	7.4
55 to 64 years	81.1	83.3	-2.2	77.0	81.7	-4.7
65 to 74 years	82.9	83.9	-1.0	77.1	82.2	-5.1
75 years and over	80.0	77.6	2.4	73.1	75.3	-2.2

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 275, 253, 192, and 174.

Table 11-2. Reported Voter Participation by Age and Sex For Congressional and Presidential Elections: Selected Years, 1964 to 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Presidential election			Congressional election		
	Reported voted 1972	Reported voted 1964	Change 1964-72 voted	Reported voted 1974	Reported voted 1966	Change 1966-74 voted
Women	62.0	67.0	-5.0	43.4	53.0	-9.6
18 to 20 years	48.8	(X)	(X)	20.2	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years	51.7	51.0	0.7	25.6	30.9	-5.3
25 to 29 years	58.0	64.2	-6.2	34.6	45.6	-8.2
30 to 34 years	61.7			40.8		
35 to 44 years	66.7	71.5	-4.8	48.9	58.3	-9.4
45 to 54 years	69.9	74.1	-4.2	54.5	62.7	-8.2
55 to 64 years	69.2	72.7	-3.5	55.5	61.6	-6.1
65 to 74 years	64.3	66.4	-2.1	51.1	55.2	-4.1
75 years and over	49.1	49.4	-0.3	38.4	40.1	-1.7
Men	64.1	71.9	-7.8	46.2	58.2	-12.0
18 to 20 years	47.7	(X)	(X)	21.4	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years	49.7	51.7	-2.0	27.2	32.6	-5.4
25 to 29 years	57.6	65.2	-5.5	33.0	46.3	-9.8
30 to 34 years	62.1			40.6		
35 to 44 years	65.9	74.2	-8.3	49.2	61.3	-12.1
45 to 54 years	72.0	78.3	-6.3	57.3	65.9	-8.6
55 to 64 years	72.4	78.7	-6.3	61.3	68.3	-7.0
65 to 74 years	73.2	77.4	-4.2	61.8	68.2	-6.4
75 years and over	65.9	66.4	-0.5	52.4	56.3	-3.9

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 275, 253, 174, and 143.

Table 11-3. Number of Women Candidates For Public Office and Women Elected Officials: 1972 and 1974

Public office	1974	1972	Percent change, 1972 to 1974
WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE[1]			
Federal Government, total	47	34	38.2
U.S. Senate	3	2	50.0
U.S. House of Representatives	44	32	37.5
State Government, total	1,177	870	35.3
Governor	3	-	(X)
House	989	741	33.5
Senate	137	101	35.6
State-wide offices (excluding governor)	48	28	71.4
WOMEN ELECTED OFFICIALS[2]			
Federal Congressional office	18	16	12.5
State governor's office	1	-	(X)
State legislature office	596	441	35.1

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.
[1]Restricted to candidates of the two major political parties.
[2]Incumbents and those elected in 1974.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau.

Chapter 12.
CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

As crime in the United States has increased so has the involvement of women as perpetrators. Women are also quite likely to be crime victims, as they were the victims of about two-fifths of all crimes against persons in 1973. Personal larceny (theft of property or cash, with or without contact, but without force or threat of force) accounted for about four-fifths of all crimes against women. Among women 12 years old and over the personal larceny victimization rate was 82 per 1,000 women; for crimes of violence as measured in the National Crime Panel (rape, robbery, and assault) the rate was 23 per 1,000. Higher proportions of men than women tend to be victimized as emphasized by the higher rates for violent crimes, where twice the proportion of men were victims, and to a lesser extent for personal larceny where the ratio was 4 women to every 5 men.

Age appears to have been an important determinant in assessing the likelihood of women being victimized by personal crimes (table 12-1). The highest rates of victimization were for 12-to-19-year-olds with each successive age group reporting lower rates. For incidences of violent crimes, the dividing line appeared to be about 25 years old with the rates dropping off sharply for older ages. Personal larceny, the largest part of personal crimes, showed the highest rates under 20 years old. Although these crimes included purse snatching and pocket picking, the vast majority of personal thefts were of property without contact with the victim.

Significant differences in victimizations are evident for women by marital status, with never-married and separated and divorced women having the highest rates and widowed women having the lowest (table 12-2). These are functions of age and life style. Married women had higher rates of victimization than widows, but the difference was smaller than between married women and the other two categories. Never-married women were highest in personal larcenies, a function of age, but separated and divorced women were the most victimized by assault and robbery.

It is well documented that the majority of homicides occur among persons who are at least acquainted with each other;[1] similarly, about half of other crimes of violence are committed by persons known to the victim, according to National Crime Panel data. Among women, the majority of rape and robbery victims reported that the assailants were strangers, while half of the victims of assault reported that the assault was by a family member, friend, or acquaintance (table 12-3). Only about half of the female victims of violent crimes reported the crimes to police, including 70 percent of the robbery victims who sustained injury. And only about one-fourth of all personal larcenies were reported to police.

Changes in arrest rates show that involvement of women in committing crime has increased. According to FBI data from local police jurisdictions in 1960 and 1974, arrests of women as suspected offenders have increased as have arrests of men (table 12-4). In 1960 women were 11 percent of suspected offenders arrested for all crimes, but by 1974 they accounted for 17 percent of all arrests. The increase in arrests of women accounted for 36 percent of the total increase in the period. These included arrests for all types of crimes—for the more serious violent and property crimes, as well as fraud, forgery, traffic offenses, victimless crimes, and others.

Among crimes incorporated in the FBI's crime index are violent crimes including criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggrevated assault and property crimes including burglary, larceny, and auto theft (table 12-4). For violent crimes, arrests of women and men have increased about one and a half times. But among arrests for property crimes, women have exhibited a much larger increase compared with men. In the 14-year period, women doubled their proportion of all property crime arrests, accounting for 22 percent in 1974. In fact, among larceny arrests, which were 90 percent of all arrests of women for property crimes, women accounted for one-third of the total arrests in 1974, tripling their proportion since 1960. For crimes that involve property and cash rather than persons, women have exceeded men in their increase in arrests. While arrests of men about doubled during the period, arrests of women more than quadrupled.

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[1] Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1974 and National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, staff report, Crimes of Violence, Vol. 11, 1969.

Table 12-1. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons by Sex and Age: 1973

(Per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Sex and age	Total crimes against persons	Crimes of violence						Personal larceny
		Total	Rape	Robbery		Assault		
				With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
Women.....(85,075)[1]..	105.0	22.7	1.8	1.4	2.3	5.5	11.6	82.3
12 to 15 years.....(8,144)..	203.9	39.7	1.8	0.9	3.2	9.6	24.3	164.2
16 to 19 years.....(7,872)..	189.4	44.2	5.3	2.3	2.7	10.7	23.2	145.2
20 to 24 years.....(9,015)..	159.1	42.7	5.4	2.2	3.0	10.9	21.2	116.4
25 to 34 years.....(14,432)..	113.8	25.6	2.3	1.9	2.5	6.2	12.7	88.2
35 to 49 years.....(17,556)..	86.8	16.6	[2]0.5	0.9	1.9	4.8	8.6	70.2
50 to 64 years.....(16,157)..	54.4	8.4	[2]0.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	4.0	46.0
65 years and over.....(11,901)..	25.6	6.8	[2]0.3	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.6	18.8
Men.....(77,161)..	151.9	46.2	[2]0.1	3.4	7.0	15.7	20.0	105.7
12 to 15 years.....(8,415)..	267.0	79.9	[2]0.4	5.0	14.7	22.2	37.5	187.1
16 to 19 years.....(7,712)..	285.7	92.5	-	5.0	10.3	38.7	38.5	193.2
20 to 24 years.....(8,330)..	246.7	87.9	[2]0.1	5.8	11.8	33.1	37.1	158.8
25 to 34 years.....(13,708)..	161.0	47.9	[2]0.1	2.1	6.2	17.3	22.2	113.1
35 to 49 years.....(16,281)..	104.3	26.8	-	3.0	4.1	8.9	10.8	77.5
50 to 64 years.....(14,344)..	67.8	17.8	-	3.0	3.3	3.9	7.6	50.0
65 years and over.....(8,371)..	40.3	11.2	-	1.9	4.3	1.4	3.6	29.1

- Equal to or rounds to zero.
[1]Total number of persons in age group (in thousands).
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1973 Advance Report.

Table 12-2. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons by Sex and Marital Status: 1973

(Per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Sex and marital status	Total crimes against persons	Crimes of violence						Personal larceny
		Total	Rape	Robbery		Assault		
				With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
Women.....(85,075)[1]..	103.0	22.7	1.8	1.4	2.3	5.5	11.6	82.3
Never married.....(21,793)..	177.7	39.9	4.0	1.9	3.0	9.4	21.6	137.8
Married.....(47,736)..	76.8	11.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	2.9	6.2	64.9
Separated, divorced.....(5,633)..	170.6	68.8	5.7	4.6	6.9	18.7	33.0	101.8
Widowed.....(9,685)..	43.1	10.8	[2]0.5	1.5	2.6	2.4	4.0	32.3
Men.....(77,161)..	151.9	46.2	[2]0.1	3.4	7.0	15.7	20.0	105.7
Never married.....(24,291)..	250.1	79.8	[2]0.2	5.6	12.2	27.2	34.7	170.3
Married.....(47,859)..	101.6	27.6	-	1.8	3.7	9.5	12.4	74.0
Separated, divorced.....(3,009)..	208.8	80.2	-	8.7	15.2	27.5	28.9	128.6
Widowed.....(1,811)..	67.8	29.0	-	7.1	8.5	5.4	8.1	38.8

- Equal to or rounds to zero.
[1]Total number of persons in marital status group (in thousands).
[2]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1973 Advance Report.

Table 12-3. Percent of Victimizations Involving Strangers and Percent Reported to Police by Type of Crime and Sex of Victim: 1973

Involving strangers, reported to police, and sex	Crimes of violence						Personal larceny
	Total	Rape	Robbery		Assault		
			With injury	Without injury	Aggravated	Simple	
PERCENT INVOLVING STRANGERS							
Women	55	77	71	83	47	48	(X)
Men	71	[1]20	89	88	68	65	(X)
PERCENT REPORTED TO POLICE							
Women	49	43	70	59	57	42	22
Involving strangers	52	48	82	57	57	43	(X)
Involving nonstrangers	47	29	43	65	56	42	(X)
Men	42	58	58	41	50	34	22
Involving strangers	45	[1]100	60	43	51	37	(X)
Involving nonstrangers	36	[1]48	45	26	48	29	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1973 Final Report.

Table 12-4. Arrests by Type of Crime and Sex for Reporting Cities and Counties. 1960 and 1974

(1,824 local jurisdictions; 1974 estimated population 69,222,000)

Type of crime	Women			Men			Percent women	
	1974	1960	Percent change	1974	1960	Percent change	1974[1]	1960
All arrests	540,987	259,038	+108.8	2,665,339	2,155,159	+23.7	16.9	10.7
Violent crime	19,720	7,563	+160.7	161,803	66,220	+144.3	10.9	10.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,247	577	+116.1	6,917	2,910	+137.7	15.3	16.5
Forcible rape	(X)	(X)	(X)	10,546	5,059	+108.5	(X)	(X)
Robbery	5,059	1,247	+305.7	65,214	23,933	+172.5	7.2	5.0
Aggravated assault	13,414	5,739	+133.7	79,126	34,318	+130.6	14.5	14.3
Property crime	139,159	29,292	+375.1	497,676	244,562	+103.5	21.9	10.7
Burglary (breaking and entering)	10,212	2,952	+245.9	175,689	85,188	+106.2	5.5	3.3
Larceny (theft)	124,838	24,769	+404.0	262,949	118,916	+121.1	32.2	17.2
Motor vehicle theft	4,109	1,571	+161.6	59,038	40,458	+45.9	6.5	3.7
Other	382,108	222,183	+72.0	2,005,860	1,844,377	+8.8	16.0	10.8

X Not applicable.
[1]Women arrested as a proportion of all arrests was not very different from figures for the total U.S. according to FBI figures in 1974 which were for 94 percent of the national population.

Note: Based on comparable reports from 1,441 cities representing 59,834,000 population and 383 counties representing 9,388,000 population, totaling approximately one-third of the U.S. population in 1974.

Source: Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1974.

Chapter 13.
BLACK WOMEN

In a study on the status of women, it is important to specifically examine changes in the status of black women since their progress sometimes presents a picture different from that for women in general. In this chapter emphasis is placed on the time span since the mid-1960's, when the passage of Civil Rights legislation began to have a significant impact on the status of black women.

Black women have made important strides in many aspects of life. Their health and education have improved, and gains have been made in entering white-collar occupations and in achieving incomes more nearly equal those of white women. Yet much remains to be achieved for, in most instances, black women still lag behind white women. Black women are more likely to be unemployed, to be overrepresented in low-paying jobs, to be increasingly assuming the role of family head with children to support, and to account for a larger proportion of the poor.

In March 1974 there were 12.5 million black females in the United States, an increase of 4.7 million since 1950. The black female population is characteristically younger than the white female population, and despite improvements in health status, black women continue to have a lower life expectancy than white women. The black woman is nearly six times as likely to die as a result of homicide as is the white woman, about four and a half times as likely to die from tuberculosis, and more than twice as likely to die from diabetes mellitus or cirrhosis of the liver, but less likely to die from suicide.

Although the proportion of black women living in the South declined from about 68 percent in 1950 to about 53 percent in both 1970 and 1974, black women are still more concentrated in the South than are white women. Also, black women continue to be overrepresented among the female residents in central cities of metropolitan areas and underrepresented in the suburbs.

Most women, both black and white, have been married at some time, but the proportion remaining single has been increasing especially rapidly for black women. Among ever-married women, only about 54 percent of blacks were living with their husbands in 1975, a substantial decline from the 1950 level of 64 percent. Corresponding to this decline has been an increase in the percentages of black women separated and divorced and in the percent of black families headed by women.

In 1974, black women still had higher rates of children ever born than white women. However, in recent years black women, on the average, have given birth to fewer children than in the past and expect to have fewer children in the future. Among the younger women (18 to 24 years old in 1974) the lifetime birth expectations of black women are the same as those for white women (2.2 children per woman).

Education is one area where black women have made major advancements. Since the mid-1960's, there has been a sharp increase in the number enrolled at the college level. In 1964 slightly more than 100,000 black women under 35 years old were attending college, compared with 392,000 in 1974. Enrollment in college among white women also has expanded over the same period; however, the growth has not been as pronounced as that for black women. Increased school enrollment and higher retention rates among black teenagers have resulted in rising educational attainment. By 1975 the proportion of black women 25 to 29 years old who were high school graduates (including those going on to college) reached 70 percent, a substantial increase over the 39 percent who were high school graduates in 1960. Yet, in 1975 an educational gap still remained between black women and white women, as 83 percent of the white women of this age group had completed high school.

For more than two decades the labor force participation rate for black women has been higher than that for white women. This pattern continued to hold true in 1974 although the labor force rate of white women has been rapidly approaching that of black women. In 1974, 49 percent of black women were in the civilian labor force, compared with 45 percent of white women. In every age group, except 16 to 19 and 20 to 24, black women were more likely than their white counterparts to be in the labor force. Also, a somewhat larger proportion of black women than white women who worked during 1974 worked year round full time.

The presence of young children in the family affects the work status of black women to a lesser extent than white women. In 1975, 51 percent of married black women with children under 6 years old were in the labor force, compared with 35 percent of white women.

Unemployment has been traditionally more prevalent among black women than white women. In 1974, the unemployment rate for black women averaged about 11 percent as compared with 6 percent for white women. The unemployment situation among black teenage girls is particularly significant.

There have been substantial changes since 1965 in the occupations of employed black women. The proportion of black women working in white-collar jobs increased from 24 percent in 1965 to 42 percent in 1974, whereas the percent employed in the normally low-paying private household worker positions declined from 30 percent to 11 percent.

By 1974 the median earnings of black women who worked year round full time was approaching income parity with their white counterparts. The median earnings ratio of black to white women rose from 75 percent in 1967 to 92 percent in 1974.

In 1974 there were 1.0 million female-headed black families and 1.3 million female-headed white families below the poverty level. Families with female heads have accounted for an increasing proportion of all black families in poverty so that by 1974 the proportion was about 67 percent. For white families the proportion was 37 percent.

A smaller proportion of black women than white women register and vote in Congressional and Presidential elections. Registration rates for black women in 1974 were at the lowest level reported for any of the last five general elections. In 1974, about 57 percent of black women registered to vote; for the previous four elections (1966 to 1972), the levels ranged from 61 to 66 percent.

Note: In this chapter, the term "black" is used although some of the data are for "black and other races." Blacks constitute about 90 percent of this group.

Table 13-1. Female Population by Age: 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and year	Black	White	Percent distribution		Ratio	
			Black	White	Black women to black men	White women to white men
1974						
Total, all ages	12,470	93,038	100.0	100.0	1.13	1.05
Under 15 years	3,916	22,444	31.4	24.1	0.99	0.96
15 to 24 years	3,524	16,606	20.2	17.8	1.12	1.03
25 to 44 years	2,983	22,885	23.9	24.6	1.25	1.02
25 to 34 years	1,657	12,804	13.3	13.8	1.23	1.01
35 to 44 years	1,326	10,081	10.6	10.8	1.28	1.03
45 to 64 years	2,092	20,078	16.8	21.6	1.18	1.09
65 years and over	956	11,027	7.7	11.9	1.34	1.43
Median age	24.1	30.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1970						
Total, all ages	11,832	91,028	100.0	100.0	1.10	1.05
Under 15 years	3,986	23,961	33.7	26.3	1.00	0.98
15 to 24 years	2,196	15,430	18.3	16.9	1.08	1.01
25 to 44 years	2,765	21,353	23.4	23.5	1.20	1.03
25 to 34 years	1,456	11,004	12.3	12.1	1.15	1.02
35 to 44 years	1,309	10,349	11.1	11.4	1.21	1.04
45 to 64 years	2,002	19,609	16.9	21.5	1.17	1.09
65 years and over	883	10,685	7.5	11.7	1.31	1.40
Median age	23.6	30.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1960						
Total, all ages	9,751	80,465	100.0	100.0	1.07	1.03
Under 15 years	3,539	23,577	36.3	29.3	1.00	0.98
15 to 24 years	1,398	10,596	14.3	13.2	1.07	1.01
25 to 44 years	2,525	21,204	25.9	26.4	1.15	1.03
25 to 34 years	1,294	10,204	13.3	12.7	1.16	1.03
35 to 44 years	1,231	11,000	12.6	13.7	1.14	1.04
45 to 64 years	1,662	16,691	17.0	20.7	1.10	1.05
65 years and over	627	8,396	6.4	10.4	1.16	1.22
Median age	24.5	31.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1950						
Total, all ages	7,745	67,813	100.0	100.0	1.08	1.01
Under 15 years	2,387	17,371	30.8	25.6	1.00	0.98
15 to 24 years	1,300	9,821	16.8	14.5	1.12	1.01
25 to 44 years	2,372	20,570	30.6	30.3	1.13	1.03
25 to 34 years	1,260	10,851	16.3	16.0	1.14	1.04
35 to 44 years	1,112	9,719	14.4	14.3	1.11	1.02
45 to 64 years	1,239	14,037	16.0	20.7	1.01	1.00
65 years and over	447	6,013	5.8	8.9	1.08	1.12
Median age	26.5	31.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1 and Volume IV, Part I (B), "Nonwhite Population by Race;; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(B), and Vol. II, Part 1(C), "Nonwhite Population by Race;" 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(B) and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-2. Life Expectancy of Women at Selected Ages: 1959-61, 1970 and 1973

(Additional years of life expected)

Year and age	Black and other races	White	Difference
1973			
0 years (at birth)	70.1	76.1	-6.0
1 year	70.8	76.1	-5.3
15 years	57.4	62.5	-5.1
25 years	47.9	52.8	-4.9
40 years	34.4	38.5	-4.1
65 years	16.2	17.3	-1.1
1970			
0 years (at birth)	69.4	75.6	-6.2
1 year	70.4	75.8	-5.4
15 years	57.0	62.2	-5.2
25 years	47.5	52.5	-5.0
40 years	34.2	38.2	-4.1
65 years	16.4	17.1	-0.7
1959-61[1]			
0 years (at birth)	66.5	74.2	-7.7
1 year	68.1	74.7	-6.6
15 years	54.9	61.2	-6.3
25 years	45.4	51.5	-6.1
40 years	32.2	37.1	-4.9
65 years	15.1	15.9	-0.8

[1]Three-year average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 54.

Table 13-3. Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Women for Selected Causes: 1960, 1970, and 1973

(Based on age-specific death rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940)

Cause of death	1973	1970	1960
BLACK AND OTHER RACES			
All causes	738.9	770.8	893.3
Major cardiovascular diseases[1]	339.5	360.3	467.1
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	124.3	117.6	125.0
Accidents	33.2	35.1	36.1
Influenza and pneumonia	22.5	27.9	43.3
Diabetes mellitus	28.6	29.3	26.8
Cirrhosis of liver	18.0	17.4	9.1
Suicide	3.3	3.3	2.3
Homicide	16.0	13.7	11.2
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	3.8	4.9	(NA)
Tuberculosis, all forms	2.7	3.9	(NA)
WHITE			
All causes	483.7	501.7	555.0
Major cardiovascular diseases[1]	228.8	238.7	291.5
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	106.8	107.6	109.5
Accidents	26.4	27.2	25.4
Influenza and pneumonia	14.0	15.0	19.0
Diabetes mellitus	11.6	12.8	13.7
Cirrhosis of liver	8.7	8.7	6.6
Suicide	7.1	7.2	5.3
Homicide	2.8	2.2	1.5
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	4.6	4.7	(NA)
Tuberculosis, all forms	0.6	0.8	(NA)
MORTALITY RATIOS[2]			
All causes	1.53	1.54	1.61
Major cardiovascular diseases[1]	1.48	1.51	1.60
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	1.16	1.09	1.14
Accidents	1.26	1.29	1.42
Influenza and pneumonia	1.61	1.86	2.28
Diabetes mellitus	2.47	2.29	1.96
Cirrhosis of liver	2.07	2.00	1.38
Suicide	0.46	0.46	0.43
Homicide	5.71	6.23	7.47
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	0.83	1.04	(NA)
Tuberculosis, all forms	4.50	4.88	(NA)

NA Not available.
[1]Includes diseases of the heart, cerebrovascular diseases, arteriosclerosis, and hypertension.
[2]Ratios of black and other races to white.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Part A; Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 22, No. 11 and Vol. 23, No. 11.

Table 13-4. Percent Distribution of the Female Population by Region: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

Region	1974	1970	1960	1950
BLACK				
United States.....thousands..	12,470	11,832	9,758	7,745
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
South.....	53	53	60	68
North and West.....	47	47	40	32
Northeast.....	19	20	16	14
North Central.....	20	20	18	13
West.....	8	7	6	4
WHITE				
United States.....thousands..	93,038	91,028	80,465	67,813
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
South.....	29	28	27	27
North and West.....	71	72	73	73
Northeast.....	25	25	26	28
North Central.....	28	29	30	31
West.....	18	17	16	14
RATIO: BLACK/WHITE[1]				
South.....	1.83	1.89	2.22	2.52
North and West.....	0.66	0.65	0.55	0.44
Northeast.....	0.76	0.80	0.61	0.50
North Central.....	0.71	0.69	0.60	0.48
West.....	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.29

[1]Ratios of the percents in that region.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1 and Vol. IV, Part 3(B), "Nonwhite Population by Race;" Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 48 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-5. Percent Distribution of the Female Population by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of residence	1974	1970	1960
BLACK			
United States	12,470	11,693	9,738
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas	75.7	74.4	60.5
Central cities	59.3	59.1	53.2
Suburbs	16.5	15.3	6.3
Nonmetropolitan areas	24.3	25.6	39.5
WHITE			
United States	93,038	90,387	80,465
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas	67.5	68.1	53.5
Central cities	26.1	28.5	30.6
Suburbs	41.3	39.6	22.9
Nonmetropolitan areas	32.5	31.9	46.5
RATIO: BLACK/WHITE[1]			
Metropolitan areas	1.12	1.09	1.13
Central cities	2.27	2.07	1.71
Suburbs	0.40	0.39	0.36
Nonmetropolitan areas	0.75	0.80	0.85

[1]Ratios of the percents in the area.

Note: The population shown for 1960 is based on the 1960 census and standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1960. The data for 1974 are based on the Current Population Survey. For comparability with data from the 1974 CPS, the 1970 census figures have been adjusted to exclude inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters. The figures for 1970 and 1974 are based on standard metropolitan statistical areas defined as of 1970 and exclude Middlesex and Somerset counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Part 1(B) and Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 55.

Table 13-6. Marital Status of Women: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975

Marital status	1975	1970	1960	1950
BLACK				
Total, 14 years and over.....thousands..	9,046	7,921	6,375	[1]5,698
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Single (never married).....	31	28	23	21
Ever married.....	69	72	78	79
Ever married.....thousands..	6,208	5,704	4,989	4,520
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Married, husband present.....	54	58	61	64
Married, husband absent, except separated.....	2	3	5	3
Separated.....	16	14	11	11
Widowed.....	19	19	18	18
Divorced.....	10	6	5	3
WHITE				
Total, 14 years and over.....thousands..	73,312	68,512	58,087	51,404
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Single (never married).....	22	21	19	20
Ever married.....	78	79	81	80
Ever married.....thousands..	57,445	53,885	47,278	41,163
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Married, husband present.....	76	77	78	79
Married, husband absent, except separated.....	1	2	2	2
Separated.....	2	2	2	2
Widowed.....	15	16	15	14
Divorced.....	6	4	3	3

[1]Black and other races

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 48, and Series P-20, No. 287.

Table 13-7. Selected Characteristics of Female Heads of Families: 1968, 1970, 1973 and 1975

Selected characteristics	Black				White			
	1975	1973	1970	1968	1975	1973	1970	1968
Total, female heads....thousands..	1,940	1,822	1,383	1,272	5,212	4,672	4,165	4,008
Percent, female heads of all families	35	35	28	28	10	10	9	9
AGE OF FEMALE HEAD								
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 years	42	42	35	33	29	26	21	18
35 to 64 years	48	47	53	56	54	54	56	58
65 years and over	10	11	12	12	17	20	23	24
MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE HEADS								
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separated or divorced	50	49	48	48	48	45	36	34
Separated	31	33	34	35	15	15	11	12
Divorced	19	16	14	13	33	30	25	22
Other	50	51	52	52	52	55	63	66
Single (never married)	22	20	16	14	9	10	9	9
Widowed	25	28	30	33	39	41	47	50
Married, husband absent	3	4	6	5	4	4	7	7
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS								
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With own children	71	69	66	65	57	53	48	47
With no own children	29	31	34	35	43	47	52	53
With own children.....thousands..	1,382	1,255	912	833	2,972	2,470	1,995	1,901
Percent with 3 or more children.	48	47	47	40	32	30	29	28
Mean number of children	1.73	1.75	1.83	1.98	1.11	1.06	0.99	1.01

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 187, 191, and 258 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-8. Average Number of Births To Date and Total Births Expected for Reporting Wives 18 to 39 Years Old by Age: Selected Years: 1965 to 1974

Year	18 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years	
	Births to date	Total births expected	Births to date	Total births expected	Births to date	Total births expected	Births to date	Total births expected
BLACK								
1974	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6
1973	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.9
1971	1.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.2
1967	1.8	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2
1965	2.1	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.1
WHITE								
1974	0.8	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0
1973	0.8	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2
1971	0.9	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2
1967	1.1	2.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2
1965	1.3	3.1	2.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 263 and 269.

Table 13-9. Children Ever Born Per Woman by Marital Status and Age: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Marital status and age	Black			White		
	1974	1970	1965	1974	1970	1965
TOTAL WOMEN[1]						
Total, 15 to 44 years	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7
15 to 19 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
20 to 24 years	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9
25 to 29 years	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.1
30 to 34 years	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.7
35 to 39 years	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
40 to 44 years	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7
WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
Total, 15 to 44 years	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.4
15 to 19 years	0.9	1.0	(B)	0.5	0.6	0.6
20 to 24 years	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.3
25 to 29 years	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.6	1.9	2.3
30 to 34 years	3.0	3.4	3.9	2.4	2.7	2.8
35 to 39 years	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.9
40 to 44 years	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8

- Rounds to zero.
B Base too small for rate to be shown.
[1]Includes single (never married) women, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 54.

Table 13-10. School Enrollment of Women 14 to 34 Years Old: 1964, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and race	Enrolled below college level		Enrolled in college	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1974				
Total, 14 to 34 years[1]	7,831	21.4	3,901	10.6
Black	1,146	25.2	392	8.6
White	6,589	20.9	3,413	10.8
1970				
Total, 14 to 34 years[1]	7,531	23.0	3,013	9.2
Black	1,024	26.1	269	6.9
White	6,439	22.6	2,693	9.5
1964				
Total, 14 to 34 years[1]	6,510	25.6	1,755	6.4
Black	798	25.2	114	3.6
White	5,628	23.4	1,617	6.7
PERCENT CHANGE 1964 TO 1974				
Total, 14 to 34 years[1]	20.6	(X)	122.3	(X)
Black	43.4	(X)	243.9	(X)
White	17.1	(X)	111.1	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1]Includes other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 148, 222, and 278.

Table 13-11. Percent Distribution of Women 25 to 29 Years Old by Years of School Completed: 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1975

Education	1975	1970	1965	1960
Total, 25 to 29 years..(thousands)[1]..	8,345	6,854	5,677	5,537
Black women	935	751	651	581
White women	7,238	6,013	4,962	4,860
ELEMENTARY: 8 YEARS OR LESS				
Black women	6.8	9.7	19.2	27.7
White women	5.2	6.1	8.9	13.5
Ratio: black to white	0.17	0.20	0.28	0.25
SOME HIGH SCHOOL: 9 TO 11 YEARS				
Black women	23.1	22.5	20.7	23.6
White women	11.7	17.5	18.3	21.8
Ratio: black to white	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.19
HIGH SCHOOL: 12 YEARS				
Black women	44.2	39.1	35.8	26.0
White women	46.2	49.0	51.0	44.9
Ratio: black to white	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.07
SOME COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS				
Black women	13.8	10.9	7.8	7.7
White women	17.6	14.1	12.1	11.7
Ratio: black to white	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09
COLLEGE: 4 YEARS OR MORE				
Black women	10.1	8.0	6.8	5.0
White women	19.4	13.3	9.8	8.1
Ratio: black to white	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07

[1]Includes other races, not shown separately.

Source: 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(D) and unpublished 1-in-1,000 Sample data; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 158 and 207; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-12. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates of Women by Age: Selected Years, 1950 to 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age	1974	1970	1965	1960	1950	Percent change, 1965 to 1974
Black and other races, 16 years and over	49.1	49.5	48.6	48.3	46.9	+1.0
16 to 19 years	34.1	34.1	29.5	33.8	(NA)	+15.6
20 to 24 years	58.2	57.7	55.2	48.8	46.9	+5.4
25 to 34 years	60.8	57.6	54.0	49.7	51.6	+11.2
35 to 44 years	61.5	59.9	59.9	59.8	55.7	+2.6
45 to 54 years	56.9	60.2	60.2	60.5	54.3	-5.5
55 to 64 years	43.5	47.1	48.9	47.3	40.9	-11.0
65 years and over	10.0	12.2	12.9	12.8	16.5	-22.5
White, 16 years and over	45.2	43.6	38.1	36.5	32.6	+18.6
16 to 19 years	51.8	45.6	39.2	40.3	(NA)	+32.1
20 to 24 years	63.8	57.7	49.2	45.7	45.9	+29.7
25 to 34 years	51.1	43.2	36.3	34.1	33.1	+40.8
35 to 44 years	53.7	49.9	44.3	41.5	37.2	+21.2
45 to 54 years	54.3	53.7	49.9	48.6	36.3	+8.8
55 to 64 years	40.4	43.6	40.3	36.2	26.0	+0.2
65 years and over	8.0	9.5	9.7	10.6	9.2	-17.5
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE[1]						
16 years and over	1.09	1.16	1.28	1.32	1.44	(X)
16 to 19 years	0.66	0.75	0.75	0.81	(NA)	(X)
20 to 24 years	0.91	1.00	1.12	1.07	1.02	(X)
25 to 34 years	1.19	1.33	1.49	1.46	1.61	(X)
35 to 44 years	1.15	1.20	1.35	1.44	1.50	(X)
45 to 54 years	1.05	1.12	1.21	1.24	1.50	(X)
55 to 64 years	1.08	1.11	1.21	1.31	1.57	(X)
65 years and over	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.21	1.79	(X)

NA Not available. X Not applicable.
[1]Ratios of civilian labor force participation rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975 Manpower Report of the President.

Table 13-13. Annual Work Experience of Women by Full- and Part-Time Job Status: Selected Years, 1950 to 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Extent of employment	1974	1970	1965	1960	1950
BLACK AND OTHER RACES					
Percent					
With work experience[1]	55	58	56	58	58
Worked year round full time[2]	45	42	35	31	25
Worked part time[2]	37	30	32	37	31
WHITE					
Percent					
With work experience[1]	54	52	47	46	39
Worked year round full time[2]	42	41	39	38	39
Worked part time[2]	33	33	31	32	36
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE[3]					
With work experience	1.02	1.12	1.19	1.26	1.49
Worked year round full time	1.07	1.02	0.90	0.82	0.64
Worked part time	0.82	0.91	1.03	1.16	1.19

[1]Percents based on all persons.
[2]Percents based on persons who worked during the year.
[3]Ratio of percents.

Note: The figures for 1970 and 1974 are for the population 16 years old and over. The figures prior to 1970 are for the population 14 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 31 and Series P-23, No. 54 and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 19, 76, and 141.

Table 13-14. Unemployment Rates of Women by Age: Selected Years, 1950 to 1974

Year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 years and over
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
1974	10.7	36.2	33.7	8.4
1970	9.3	36.9	32.9	6.9
1965	9.2	37.8	27.8	7.4
1960	9.4	25.7	24.5	8.3
1950	8.4	17.6	14.1	(NA)
WHITE				
1974	6.1	16.4	13.0	5.0
1970	5.4	15.3	11.9	4.4
1965	5.0	15.0	13.4	4.0
1960	5.3	14.5	11.5	4.6
1950	5.3	13.8	9.4	(NA)
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE				
1974	1.75	2.21	2.59	1.68
1970	1.72	2.41	2.76	1.57
1965	1.84	2.52	2.07	1.85
1960	1.77	1.77	2.13	1.80
1950	1.58	1.28	1.50	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975 Manpower Report of the President.

Table 13-15. Presence and Age of Children by Labor Force Participation Rates for Married Women, Husband Present: 1965, 1970, and 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Presence and age of children	Labor force participation rate			Percent change, 1965 to 1975
	1975	1970	1965	
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
Total, married women, husband present	53.1	52.5	46.7	+13.7
No children under 18 years	48.7	50.9	52.6	-7.4
With children under 18 years	55.9	53.4	42.9	+30.3
Children 6 to 17 years only	61.2	62.6	56.3	+8.7
Children under 6 years	51.1	46.9	35.3	+44.8
WHITE				
Total, married women, husband present	43.6	39.7	33.6	+29.8
No children under 18 years	43.5	41.5	37.0	+17.6
With children under 18 years	43.6	38.3	31.1	+40.2
Children 6 to 17 years only	51.5	48.0	41.7	+23.5
Children under 6 years	34.9	28.4	20.4	+71.1
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE[1]				
Total, married women, husband present	1.22	1.32	1.39	(X)
No children under 18 years	1.12	1.23	1.42	(X)
With children under 18 years	1.28	1.39	1.38	(X)
Children 6 to 17 years only	1.19	1.30	1.35	(X)
Children under 6 years	1.46	1.65	1.73	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1]Ratios of labor force participation rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 64 and 130 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-16. Employed Women by Occupation: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Occupation	1974		1970		1965	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total number employed....thousands..	4,136	29,281	3,642	26,025	3,147	21,601
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	41.8	64.4	36.0	63.9	33.9	61.8
Professional and technical workers	11.7	15.4	10.8	15.0	8.5	13.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	3.4	5.3	1.9	4.8	1.6	4.9
Sales workers	2.7	7.4	2.5	7.7	2.0	8.3
Clerical workers	24.9	36.4	20.8	36.4	11.8	34.7
Blue-collar workers	19.8	14.9	19.2	15.7	15.9	16.8
Craft and kindred workers	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.1
Operatives, except transport	16.8	11.8	17.6	14.1	14.5	15.3
Transport equipment operatives	0.4	0.5				
Nonfarm laborers	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4
Farm workers	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	3.3	2.7
Service workers	37.3	19.3	43.1	18.7	34.8	18.6
Private household	11.3	2.5	17.5	3.4	30.1	4.5
Other	26.1	16.7	25.6	15.3	24.7	14.1

Note: Beginning with 1971, occupational employment data are not strictly comparable with statistics for 1970 and earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced in January 1971, and the addition of a question to the CPS in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For an explanation of these changes, see Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 26.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 48 and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 21, No. 7.

Table 13-17. Median Income of Women With Income and Median Earnings of Women With Earnings: 1967 to 1974

(Medians in current dollars)

Year	Total women			Year-round full-time workers		
	Black	White	Ratio: black to white	Black	White	Ratio: black to white
MEDIAN INCOME						
1974	$2,906	$3,114	0.90	$6,371	$7,021	0.91
1973	2,548	2,823	0.90	5,595	6,598	0.85
1972	2,444	2,616	0.93	5,280	6,172	0.86
1971	2,145	2,448	0.88	5,092	5,767	0.88
1970	2,063	2,266	0.91	4,536	5,536	0.82
1969	1,840	2,182	0.84	4,136	5,182	0.80
1967[r]	1,453	1,855	0.78	3,185	4,307	0.74
MEDIAN EARNINGS						
1974	$3,368	$3,628	0.93	$6,258	$6,823	0.92
1973	3,030	3,299	0.92	5,487	6,434	0.85
1972	3,042	3,190	0.95	5,147	5,998	0.86
1971	2,376	3,064	0.78	5,014	5,651	0.89
1970	2,344	2,800	0.84	4,447	5,412	0.82
1969	1,991	2,683	0.74	4,009	5,078	0.79
1967[r]	1,623	2,449	0.66	3,178	4,265	0.75

[r] Revised, based on processing corrections.

Note: A year-round full-time worker is one who worked primarily at full-time civilian jobs (35 hours or more per week) for 50 weeks or more during the year.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 75, 80, 85, 90, 91, and 99 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-18. Poverty Status of Families With Female Heads: 1965 and 1970 to 1974

(Families as of March of the following year)

Year	Black families with female heads			White families with female heads		
	Below poverty level (thousands)	Percent below poverty level	Families with female heads as percent of all families below poverty level	Below poverty level (thousands)	Percent below poverty level	Families with female heads as percent of all families below poverty level
1974	1,084	52.8	66.9	1,297	24.9	37.2
1973	974	52.7	63.8	1,190	24.5	37.0
1972	972	53.3	63.6	1,135	24.3	33.0
1971	879	53.5	59.5	1,191	26.5	31.8
1970	834	54.3	56.3	1,102	25.0	29.7
1965	[1]720	63.6	38.0	1,197	31.0	24.8

[1]Black and other races.

Note: Based on 1960 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable with data for later years.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98 and Series P-23, Nos. 48 and 54.

Table 13-19. Reported Voter Participation for Women of Voting Age by Region: November 1964, 1966, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Region	Congressional election			Presidential election		
	1974	1970	1966	1972	1968	1964[1]
BLACK						
Total Voting Age						
United States	7,852	6,338	5,785	7,459	6,031	6,113
South	4,070	3,348	3,107	3,780	3,255	3,196
North and West	3,782	2,980	2,678	3,679	2,776	2,918
Percent Who Reported They Registered						
United States	56.5	60.7	60.5	65.9	66.9	(NA)
South	50.9	57.6	53.1	64.3	61.0	(NA)
North and West	56.2	64.1	69.0	67.4	71.6	(NA)
Percent Who Reported They Voted						
United States	34.1	42.2	41.3	52.2	57.1	58.9
South	30.2	35.5	32.9	47.8	50.9	42.6
North and West	38.2	49.8	50.9	56.6	64.4	72.5
WHITE						
Total Voting Age						
United States	65,979	57,300	53,676	64,139	55,480	52,368
South	19,602	16,484	15,344	18,750	15,451	14,196
North and South	46,377	40,815	38,332	45,389	40,029	38,172
Percent Who Reported They Registered						
United States	62.8	67.7	69.9	72.6	73.9	(NA)
South	59.1	62.1	60.7	68.1	67.7	(NA)
North and West	64.4	70.0	73.5	74.3	76.2	(NA)
Percent Who Reported They Voted						
United States	44.9	54.0	54.5	63.4	67.2	68.2
South	34.8	42.9	41.1	55.1	58.4	54.9
North and West	49.1	58.5	59.9	66.9	70.6	73.1

NA Not available.
[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 143, 174, 193, 228, and 233 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Chapter 14.
SPANISH WOMEN

The preceding chapters of this report have focused on the changing status of women over time, but because data on the Spanish origin population are available only for recent years, the assessment of the status of Spanish origin women is restricted to 1974.

Women of Spanish origin are, on the average, younger than women in the overall population; in 1974 the median age of Spanish origin women was 20.9 years old compared with a median age of 29.6 years old for all women. One of every two women of Spanish origin was under 21 years old, but only about 36 percent of all women in the population were in that age category. Although there were differences among the median ages of women in the subcategories of Spanish origin (e.g., Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.), the median age of women in each Spanish origin subcategory (table 14-1) was lower than the median age of all women in the population.

The proportion single (never married) among Spanish women was greater than for all women in the population, but the proportion divorced among Spanish women was about the same as for all women. However, a larger proportion of Puerto Rican origin women were either divorced or married with spouse absent than were women in the other subcategories of Spanish origin.

The majority of Spanish origin families headed by women lived in metropolitan areas in 1974, mostly residing in the central cities of these areas, but the proportion varied according to type of Spanish origin; for example, only about one of every two families headed by women of Mexican origin lived in a central city in 1974, but about 86 percent of families headed by a woman of Puerto Rican origin lived in a central city. In contrast, one of every four female-headed families of Mexican origin lived in a nonmetropolitan area in 1974.

Female-headed Spanish families tended to be larger, on the average, than female-headed families in the overall population. About 45 percent of all families headed by a woman had only two persons in the family, compared with one of every three for corresponding Spanish origin families.

In 1974 women of Spanish origin were at a lower educational attainment level than were all women in the Nation, but younger women of Spanish origin were closing the gap in educational attainment. About 28 percent of Spanish origin women 45 to 54 years old had completed high school, but about 50 percent of Spanish origin women 25 to 29 years old had done so.

The unemployment rate for Spanish origin women was higher than the rate for all women in 1974; about 10 percent of Spanish women 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force were unemployed compared with 6 percent of all women in the civilian labor force. Labor force participation rates differed by type of Spanish origin. Although 40 percent of Mexican women, and 50 percent of women of other Spanish origin were in the civilian labor force, only one-third of Puerto Rican women were in the civilian labor force in 1974.

A larger proportion of employed Spanish women were working in blue-collar jobs than were employed women in the overall population. About one-third of the employed women of Spanish origin had a blue-collar occupation in 1974, yet only 16 percent of all employed women in the Nation were blue-collar workers (e.g., craft and kindred workers, operatives, and nonfarm laborers). By contrast, a lower proportion of employed Spanish women, as compared to all employed women, were working in professional and technical jobs; about 6 percent of Spanish women were in professional occupations in 1974 compared with 16 percent for all employed women. Puerto Rican women were less prone to be working in a service occupation than were other employed Spanish origin women; although approximately one of every four to five employed Mexican origin women or women of other Spanish origin were doing service-type work in 1974, only 1 of every 10 Puerto Rican origin women were employed in a service occupation.

Median income of Spanish origin women in 1973, at $2,700, was not significantly different from that of all women, $2,800. But there was a difference in median income by type of Spanish origin: women of Mexican origin had a lower median income ($2,300) than women of Puerto Rican origin ($3,600) and women of other Spanish origin ($3,100).

Earnings of professional women of Spanish origin were not, on the average, significantly different from earnings of professional women in the overall population. Also the median earnings of Spanish women employed as service workers (except private household

workers) were not significantly different than the median earnings of all women in the population similarly employed.

There was some evidence that Spanish women earning wages or salaries in 1973 (by working) in private industry had lower median earnings, $2,800, than all women wage and salary workers in private industry. Also, Spanish women earning wages or salaries in government had substantially lower median earnings, $3,400, than the median for all women earning wages or salaries in government employment, $5,300.

A significant proportion of female-headed Spanish origin families were below the poverty level in 1974. About one-half of the families headed by women of Spanish origin were below the poverty level in 1974; by contrast, one-third of the female-headed families in the Nation were below the poverty level.

Table 14-1. **All Women and Women of Spanish Origin by Age and Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974**

(Noninstitutional population)

Age	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total women.....thousands..	107,077	5,510	3,196	830	1,483
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	7.5	12.7	13.6	12.4	11.0
5 to 13 years.....	15.6	22.4	23.2	24.2	19.8
14 and 15 years.....	3.9	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.2
16 to 19 years.....	7.5	8.7	9.2	7.4	8.2
20 to 24 years.....	8.6	8.7	9.0	8.7	7.9
25 to 34 years.....	13.8	14.5	13.4	17.0	15.0
35 to 44 years.....	10.8	11.5	11.4	11.1	12.1
45 to 54 years.....	11.4	8.1	7.9	7.1	9.2
55 to 64 years.....	9.5	5.0	4.3	4.1	6.9
65 years and over.....	11.3	3.8	3.5	1.9	5.7
18 years and over.....	69.1	55.9	53.8	54.9	60.8
21 years and over.....	63.6	49.9	47.6	48.9	55.4
Median age.....years..	29.6	20.9	19.7	20.4	24.3
Sex ratio[2].....	94.2	95.9	102.0	86.4	88.3

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.
[2]Number of males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-2. Marital Status of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 14 Years Old and Over by Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Marital status	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total women 14 years and over.....thousands..	82,244	3,575	2,022	526	1,027
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single (never married).....	22.5	26.8	27.4	25.0	26.6
Married, spouse present.....	57.5	55.5	57.3	48.3	55.7
Married, spouse absent.....	3.6	7.2	5.9	15.7	5.4
Separated.....	2.7	5.8	4.5	(NA)	(NA)
Widowed.....	11.9	6.2	5.7	5.3	7.5
Divorced.....	4.4	4.3	3.7	5.8	4.8

NA Not available.
[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 271 and 280 and unpublished data.

Table 14-3. All Families With Female Head and Families With Female Head of Spanish Origin by Type of Spanish Origin and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: March 1974

Area	Total	Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total.....thousands..	6,804	411	196	127	88
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas.....	74.4	85.6	74.5	96.9	94.3
Central cities.....	44.6	61.6	48.0	85.8	58.0
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more.....	44.5	61.3	39.3	83.5	78.4
Central cities.....	25.6	42.6	19.9	74.0	46.6
Metropolitan areas of 250,000 to 1,000,000.....	21.0	16.5	21.4	10.2	14.8
Central cities.....	13.0	13.1	17.9	7.9	10.2
Metropolitan areas of less than 250,000.....	9.0	7.8	13.3	3.1	2.3
Central cities.....	6.0	5.8	10.2	3.1	1.1
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	25.6	14.4	25.5	3.1	5.7

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 276 and 280 and unpublished data.

Table 14-4. Selected Characteristics of All Female-Headed Families and Families With Female Head of Spanish Origin by Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

Characteristic	Total	Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total persons in female-headed families.....thousands..	21,823	1,557	790	473	294
All female-headed families.....thousands..	6,804	411	196	127	88
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons.....	44.9	30.4	26.0	28.3	42.0
3 persons.....	24.4	25.1	25.0	25.2	26.1
4 persons.....	13.9	18.2	19.4	30.5	12.5
5 persons.....	8.2	12.4	14.3	11.0	10.2
6 persons.....	4.1	6.6	7.7	6.3	3.4
7 persons or more.....	4.4	7.3	7.7	8.7	4.5
Mean number of persons.....	3.21	3.79	4.03	3.72	3.34
Mean number of members:					
Under 18 years.....	1.46	2.20	2.37	2.37	1.56
18 to 64 years.....	1.48	1.49	1.55	1.31	1.63
65 years and over.....	0.27	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.16
Mean number of own children under 18 years.....	1.27	1.95	1.98	2.25	1.44
Own children under 6 years.....	0.31	0.56	0.55	0.73	0.34
Own children under 3 years.....	0.12	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.08

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-5. Percent of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 25 Years Old and Over by Type of Spanish Origin, Years of School Completed, and Age: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Years of school completed and age	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
PERCENT COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOL					
Total women 25 years and over....	4.1	19.5	25.6	19.8	8.3
25 to 29 years.....	1.0	9.6	11.9	9.2	4.7
30 to 34 years.....	0.9	7.4	10.1	(B)	1.7
35 to 44 years.....	1.8	16.7	22.4	19.1	3.4
45 to 54 years.....	2.8	23.0	30.2	(B)	8.1
55 to 64 years.....	4.6	29.4	40.8	(B)	11.7
65 years and over.....	10.8	49.1	64.0	(B)	25.9
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE					
Total women, 25 years and over...	60.9	34.9	27.7	28.9	50.5
25 to 29 years.....	80.8	50.1	44.2	40.4	72.0
30 to 34 years.....	77.1	47.5	41.9	(B)	60.0
35 to 44 years.....	70.4	37.5	30.0	26.9	58.1
45 to 54 years.....	63.7	28.2	18.4	(B)	51.5
55 to 64 years.....	51.6	16.1	9.1	(B)	25.2
65 years and over.....	34.5	12.1	4.8	(B)	22.4
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE					
Total women, 25 years and over...	10.1	4.0	1.5	3.1	8.7

B Base less than 75,000.

[1]Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280 and unpublished data.

Table 14-6. Employment Status of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 16 Years Old and Over by Marital Status and Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population. Numbers in thousands)

Type of Spanish origin and employment status	Total	Marital status				
		Single	Married		Divorced	Widowed
			Spouse present	Spouse absent		
All women, 16 years and over	78,131	14,389	47,324	2,975	3,629	9,814
Percent in civilian labor force	45.2	57.2	43.0	55.2	72.9	24.8
Percent unemployed	6.0	9.1	4.7	10.3	4.8	4.7
Total Spanish origin women, 16 years and over	3,325	718	1,979	254	155	220
Percent in civilian labor force	42.1	52.7	39.7	36.6	62.2	21.3
Percent unemployed	9.8	14.6	8.0	12.9	4.2	(B)
Mexican origin women, 16 years and over	1,877	417	1,155	116	75	115
Percent in civilian labor force	40.3	51.5	36.3	44.5	61.2	22.2
Percent unemployed	9.8	13.5	8.1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Puerto Rican origin women, 16 years and over	483	90	253	83	30	28
Percent in civilian labor force	33.7	35.5	36.1	18.5	(B)	(B)
Percent unemployed	9.8	(B)	7.7	(B)	(B)	(B)
Other Spanish origin women, 16 years and over[1]	965	212	571	55	50	77
Percent in civilian labor force	49.7	62.3	48.0	(B)	(B)	22.1
Percent unemployed	9.8	13.6	7.7	(B)	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished data.

Table 14-7. Employment Status and Major Occupation Group of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 16 Years Old and Over by Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Employment status and occupation	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total women, 16 years and over.....thousands..	78,108	3,325	1,877	483	965
In civilian labor force.thousands..	35,321	1,400	757	163	480
Percent unemployed.....	6.0	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9
Employed.....thousands..	33,200	1,262	683	147	433
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	62.0	41.2	37.6	42.1	46.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	15.5	6.0	4.5	8.8	7.6
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	4.9	3.9	1.6	4.8	4.2
Sales workers.....	6.7	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	34.9	28.3	27.5	26.5	29.8
Blue-collar workers.....	15.5	33.4	32.1	44.3	32.2
Craft and kindred workers.....	1.7	2.1	1.6	4.8	2.1
Operatives, including transport.....	12.9	30.2	29.3	38.1	28.9
Laborers, excluding farm.....	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
Farm workers.....	1.3	2.6	4.2	2.0	0.2
Farmers and farm managers.....	0.3	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	1.0	2.6	4.2	2.0	0.2
Service workers.....	21.2	22.9	26.1	10.9	21.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-8. Income in 1973 of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 14 Years Old and Over by Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Income	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total women, 14 years and over.....thousands..	82,344	3,575	2,033	526	1,027
Total women with income...thousands..	57,039	2,154	1,177	295	681
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	21.0	21.0	25.4	10.5	17.9
$1,000 to $1,999.....	17.7	18.0	19.0	13.2	18.4
$2,000 to $2,999.....	13.4	15.9	17.7	15.6	13.1
$3,000 to $3,999.....	10.1	12.1	11.5	18.3	10.3
$4,000 to $4,999.....	8.4	10.3	9.1	13.6	11.2
$5,000 to $6,999.....	12.8	12.9	10.6	18.3	14.5
$7,000 to $7,999.....	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	4.4
$8,000 to $9,999.....	5.8	3.6	3.3	4.7	6.3
$10,000 to $14,999.....	4.8	2.1	1.5	2.7	2.9
$15,000 to $24,999.....	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0
$25,000 and over.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Median income of women with income.....	$2,796	$2,652	$2,270	$3,593	$3,067

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-9. Median Earnings in 1973 of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Occupation of Longest Job in 1973 and Class of Worker of Longest Job in 1973: March 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Occupation and class of worker	All women	Women of Spanish origin
OCCUPATION		
Total, with earnings	$3,268	$2,815
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,909	5,745
Managers and administrators, except farm	5,669	(B)
Sales workers	1,646	1,215
Clerical and kindred workers	4,392	3,802
Craft and kindred workers	4,327	(B)
Operatives, including transport	3,605	3,484
Laborers, excluding farm	2,018	(B)
Farmers and farm managers	1,396	(B)
Farm laborers and supervisors	439	768
Service workers, except private household	1,824	2,050
Private household workers	436	815
CLASS OF WORKER		
Private wage or salary workers	3,050	2,760
Government wage or salary workers	5,284	3,370
Self-employed workers	1,433	(B)
Unpaid family workers	560	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 97 and Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-10. Poverty Status in 1973 of Families With Female Heads and Female Unrelated Individuals by Age for All Women and Women of Spanish Origin: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population. Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total			Spanish origin		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Female family heads	6,804	2,193	32.2	411	211	51.4
Under 25 years	606	391	64.5	46	33	(B)
25 to 34 years	1,485	706	47.6	106	72	68.0
35 to 44 years	1,419	493	34.8	107	57	53.4
45 to 54 years	1,256	261	20.7	73	28	(B)
55 to 64 years	902	150	16.7	52	14	(B)
65 years and over	1,136	191	16.8	25	6	(B)
Female unrelated individuals	10,719	3,179	29.7	214	89	41.6
Under 35 years	2,404	657	27.3	82	31	38.4
35 to 54 years	1,538	351	22.8	39	13	(B)
55 years and over	6,777	2,166	32.0	92	45	48.9

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98 and unpublished data.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Most of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of the Census, but some data are from other government agencies. Specific sources are cited below each table. Data for the decennial census years (e.g., from 1970, 1960, etc.), are usually from the Census Bureau's censuses of population or the Current Population Survey, whereas, data from time periods between census years are most often from the Current Population Survey.

There have been a few changes in data collection in past years that may have some effect on data comparisons over time. Changes in survey sample size and coverage of registration of vital events (births and deaths) have improved data reliability. Population bases for surveys have been revised periodically. The data collected from the 1972 through 1975 Current Population Surveys shown in this report are, in some instances, not entirely comparable with earlier years because of revisions in the Current Population Survey. Starting in January 1972, 1970 census-based population controls, changes in the metropolitan residence definition, and other materials were introductd into the sampling and estimation procedures. The major factor affecting comparability at the national level is the introduction of population controls based on the 1970 census. Figures for previous years are tied in with earlier census-based population controls. Basically, these changes should have no substantial impact on summary measures, such as medians and means, and on proportional measures, such as percent distributions and ratios. However, the changes may have more impact on the population levels in different subgroupings or within a particular category. A detailed description of the changes appears in the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, **Employment and Earnings**, Vol. 18, No. 8, February 1972.

Data on health and mortality from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) are from actual death records and cover all reported deaths in the United States. Prior to 1930, data were from death registration States only. In 1920, 34 States reported and in 1900, 10 States reported. HEW data on education are from administrative records of colleges and universities. Most of the labor force data published by the Department of Labor in chapters 7, 9, 10, and 13 are from the Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

Income. Data on income covers money income only, prior to deduction for taxes, received from such sources as wages or salaries, net income from self-employment, Social Security, dividends, interests, public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, government pensions, veterans' payments, etc. (Certain money receipts such as capital gains are not included.) Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that many families received part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that many farm families receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. For a more detailed explanation, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, Nos. 101 and 102.

Poverty index. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,038 in 1974, $3,968 in 1970, and $3,022 in 1960. The poverty data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, No. 102.

Definitions and explanations for most subjects in this report are found in the publications referenced below each table.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of Data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the Bureau of the Census collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS) and in the decennial censuses of population. Data were also provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Manpower Administration, both of the Department of Labor; the National Center for Health Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics, both of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, both of the Department of Justice. The sources of data in each table can be found at the bottom of that table. Brief descriptions of the sources and procedures by which data from the Bureau of the Census were obtained are presented below. Sources and procedures for the data provided by other agencies can be obtained from the individual publications referenced in the report.

Current population survey (CPS). The following table provides a description of some aspects of the Current Population Survey design.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Number of counties	Household eligible		Households visited, not interviewed[1]
			Interviewed	Not interviewed	
Aug. 1972 to present.....	461	[2]923	45,000	2,000	8,000
Aug. 1971 to July 1972.....	449	[2]863	45,000	2,000	8,000
Jan. 1967 to July 1971.....	449	[2]863	48,000	2,000	8,500
March 1963 to Dec. 1966.....	357	[2]701	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1960 to Feb. 1963.....	333	[2]641	33,500	1,500	6,000
May 1956 to Dec. 1959.....	330	[2]638	33,500	1,500	6,000
Feb. 1954 to April 1956.....	230	[2]453	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
1947 to Jan. 1954.....	68	125	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500

[1]These are households which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

[2]These are the number of counties and independent cities that are included in the sample areas. These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

The estimating procedure used for the 1972 through 1975 data involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. For data collected in the Current Population Surveys in the years 1960 through 1971, the independent estimates used were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population.

Decennial census of population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census. Descriptions of the 5, 15 and 20 percent samples can be found in the appropriate census publications. The 1960 1-in-1000 sample is a stratified systematic sample of one-thousandth of the households enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population.

Vital statistics data. Data on mortality rates are published by the Office of Health Statistics Analysis of the National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Data on number of deaths (numerators of death rates) are gathered from the offices of vital statistics of State governments with the assistance of the Public Health Service. Decennial census figures by age, sex, and race, with adjustments, are used for the denominators of death rates.

1967 survey of economic opportunity. The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO) sample was spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 29,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number about 2,500 of the occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 29,000, there were also about 7,700 sample units which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The SEO sample was selected so that there was a disproportionately large sample from the black and other races population. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure was used to provide more reliable estimates for black and other races populations although it was known that reliability of estimates, not broken down by race, and estimates for whites would be reduced.

Reliability of the Estimates. Since the CPS estimates in this report are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. For estimates in this report indications of the magnitude of sampling error are provided but the extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, mistakes made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, mistakes made in processing the data and mistakes made in estimating values for missing data. To date, emphasis has been placed on identification and control of nonsampling errors and not on providing estimates of magnitude of such errors in the data.

Sampling variability. Since the magnitude of nonsampling errors is unknown, the reliability of an estimate is described only in terms of standard errors. These are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison involving Bureau of the Census data appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by the use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors. Comparisons involving data or statements from journal articles or publications not written at the Bureau of the Census do not necessarily meet these statistical standards.

Note when using small estimates. Percent distributions are shown in the report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the CPS are not entirely comparable with data obtained from other governmental sources. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Reliability of an estimated percentage. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Standard Error Tables and Their Use

Standard errors for data based on the CPS. Instead of providing individual standard error tables for each characteristic of interest, generalized standard error tables for estimated numbers and estimated percentages, by race, are provided in tables A-1 through A-4 to conserve space. Table A-5 provides factors which must be used to calculate standard errors for each characteristic. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimation procedure on the value of the characteristic. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or white estimates for poverty persons based on data collected for the CPS after January 1967, multiply the appropriate figures in tables A-1 or A-3 by the factor 1.7. The factors for families should be used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household or

family, e.g., "number of household heads" or "number of female household heads." The determination of the proper factor for a percentage depends upon the subject matter of the numerator of the percentage, not the denominator. For example, if a percent referred to the percentage of college educated women who voted in the last election, then the factor for voting would be used. However, if a percent referred to the percentage of women voting in the last election who were college educated, then the factor for education would be used.

A separate standard error table, table A-6, provides standard errors of estimated fertility rates. The sampling variability on the rate of children born per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the rate is based, the size of the sample, the sample design and the use of ratio estimates.

The figures presented in tables A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, and A-6 provide approximations to standard errors of various CPS estimates shown in this report. In all the standard error tables, standard errors for intermediate values not shown may be approximated by interpolation. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. In addition, where two or more items have nearly equal standard errors, such as total population and white population, one table is used to represent them. As a result, the tables of standard errors (along with the factors) provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table A-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

Total, White or Spanish Origin

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25.....	7	2,500.....	71
50.....	10	5,000.....	100
100.....	14	10,000.....	138
250.....	23	25,000.....	204
500.....	32	50,000[1]...	251
1,000.....	45		

[1]For estimates larger than 50,000,000 multiply the estimate by 0.005 to get the standard error.

Note: For a particular characteristic see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25.....	8	1,000.....	51
50.....	12	2,500.....	76
100.....	17	5,000.....	96
250.....	26	10,000[1]...	97
500.....	37		

[1]For estimates larger than 10,000,000 multiply the estimate by 0.010 to get the standard error.

Note: For a particular characteristic see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Standard errors for data based on the decennial censuses. Sampling errors of all data from 5, 15 and 20 percent samples of the decennial censuses shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded. However, the standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes.

Standard errors for data based on the 1960 census 1-in-1000 sample. Standard errors for educational data based on the 1960 census 1-in-1000 sample are estimated by applying the appropriate factor given in footnote 5 in table A-5 to the standard errors shown in tables A-1, A-2, A-3, or A-4.

Standard errors for data based on the survey of economic opportunity. Standard errors for data based on the Survey of Economic Opportunity can be obtained by multiplying the appropriate standard errors in table A-1, A-3, or A-6 by 1.45 for the total or white population, and the standard errors in table A-2, A-4, or A-6 by 1.3 for the black and other races population.

Standard errors for data based on vital statistics. Since sample data are not involved in the numerator of any vital rate (mortality or fertility), the standard errors for such rates are zero.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 4-4 of this report shows that in 1975 there were 7,242,000 families with female heads. Table A-1 shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 117,000. The factor in table A-5 for household characteristics for families is 0.8, thus the standard error is approximately 94,000 = 117,000 x 0.8. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would

have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 94,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 188,000 (twice the standard error).

Table A-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Total, White or Spanish Origin

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimate pecentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75.....	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.3
100.....	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
250.....	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
500.....	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
1,000.....	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,500.....	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
5,000.....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000.....	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000.....	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000.....	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

Note: For a particular characteristic see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75.....	2.7	4.2	5.8	8.4	9.6
100.....	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.4
250.....	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3
500.....	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.7
1,000.....	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.6
2,500.....	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
5,000.....	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
10,000.....	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000.....	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5

Note: For a particular characteristic see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table 4-4 also shows that of the 7,242,000 families with female heads, 1,994,000 or 27.5 percent had one own child under 18. Table A-3 shows the standard error of 27.5 percent on a base[1] of 7,242,000 to be approximately 0.8 percentage points. Table A-5 shows the factor for household characteristics is 0.8. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table A-3 provides a standard error of approximately 0.6 percentage points. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 27.5 percent would be within 0.6 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.2 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 26.3 to 28.7 percent.

Standard Error of a Difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of the estimates; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, medians, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between estimated numbers. Table 4-4 of this report shows that in 1960 there were 4,196,000 families with female heads. The apparent difference between the number of families with female heads in 1975 and 1960 is 3,046,000. The standard error on 7,242,000 female-headed families in 1975 is 94,000 as shown above. Table A-1 and the factor table A-5 show the standard error on an estimate of 4,196,000 to be approximately 91,000. To get the standard error of the estimated change, the standard error of a difference formula is used as follows:

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} .$$

Therefore, the standard error of the estimated change of 3,046,000 is about

$$131{,}000 = \sqrt{(94{,}000)^2 + (91{,}000)^2} .$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample estimates would vary from the difference derived using complete census figures by less than 131,000. The 68 percent confidence

[1] Some tables in this report do not show the bases of the percentages. The bases may be obtained by referring to the source of the data indicated at the bottom of each table.

interval around the 3,046,000 difference is from 2,915,000 to 3,177,000, i.e., 3,046,000 ± 131,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 2,784,000 to 3,308,000; thus, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the number of families with female heads in 1975 is actually greater than the number of female-headed families in 1960.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between estimated percentages. Table 4-4 shows that of the 4,196,000 female-headed families in 1960, 785,000 or 18.7 percent had one own child under 18 while, as shown above, 27.5 percent of female-headed families in 1975 had one own child under 18. The standard error on 18.7 percent, using table A-3 and factor table A-5 is found to be 0.9 percent; thus the standard error of the difference of 8.8 percent is approximately

$$1.1 = \sqrt{(0.6)^2 + (0.9)^2} .$$

The 95 percent confidence interval around the 8.8 percent difference is from 6.6 to 11.0; we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the percent of female-headed families in 1975 was actually higher than the percent in 1960.

Standard Error of an Arithmetic Mean. To get a rough estimate of the standard error of a mean, the following formula can be used:

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{R}{n}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2\right]}$$

where n is the weighted total number of cases in all c classes, p_i is the proportion of total cases in the i^{th} class, x_i is the midpoint of the i^{th} class (or discrete value of the i^{th} class), and $\bar{x}$ is the mean value of the distribution:

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i x_i .$$

R is a constant which depends on the sample size, the sample design, and the estimation procedure. For calculations in this report, R = 1425 may be used.

Certain mean values listed in the tables of this report were not calculated using the formula for $\bar{x}$ given above. Rather, they were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, the mean number of children per family is calculated as

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{total number of children}}{\text{total number of families}} .$$

The calculation of standard errors of ratios is discussed in the section on "Standard Error of a Ratio".

Standard Error of a Median. The standard error of an estimated median depends upon the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate confidence limits of a median based on sample data:

1. Determine, using factor table A-5 and table A-3 or A-4, the standard error on a 50 percent characteristic, using the appropriate base[2] ;
2. add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1;
3. using the distribution of the characteristic[2], calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step 2.

A two standard error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step 1.

Illustration of the computation of a confidence interval for a median. Table 14-8 of this report shows that the median income of Mexican women with income was $2,270 in 1973. The size, or base, of the distribution from which this median was determined is 1,177,000.

1. Table A-3 shows that the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 1,177,000 is about 2.2 percent. Applying the appropriate factor from table A-5, the standard error then is 2.2 x 0.8 = 1.8 percentage points.
2. To obtain a two standard error confidence interval on the estimated median, initially add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step 1. This yields percentage limits of 46.4 and 53.6.
3. From table 14-8 it can be seen that 44.4 percent had incomes under $2,000 and 17.7 percent had incomes between $2,000 and $2,999. Using linear interpolation, the lower limit of the confidence interval is about:

$$\$1,999 + (\$2,999 - \$1,999)\left(\frac{46.4 - 44.4}{17.7}\right) = \$2,112.$$

[2] Many tables in this report do not show the bases or distributions on which the medians were calculated. The bases and distributions or standard errors of these medians may be obtained by referring to the source of the data indicated at the bottom of each table.

Table A-5. Factors to be Applied to Tables A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 to Estimate Standard Errors of Specific Characteristics from Current Population Survey Data

Characteristics	CPS data collected January 1967 to present		CPS data collected May 1956 through December 1966		CPS data collected prior to May 1956	
	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families
Population distribution:						
Total, United States:						
Total or white	(S)	0.8	(S)	1.0	(S)	1.2
Black and other	(S)	0.7	(S)	0.8	(S)	1.0
Spanish[2]	2.1	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Residence-Regional or Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan:						
Total or white	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.5
Black and other	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.1	2.5	1.4
Spanish[2]	(X)	1.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Income:[3]						
Total or white	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2
Black and other	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0
Spanish[2]	0.8	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Poverty:[3]						
Total or white	1.7	0.7	2.6	1.0	3.0	1.2
Black and other	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.0
Spanish[2]	1.5	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Marital status and household characteristics:						
Total or white	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.2
Some household members	1.3	(X)	1.6	(X)	2.0	(X)
All household members	1.4	(X)	1.7	(X)	2.2	(X)
Black and other	(X)	0.7	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0
Some household members	1.3	(X)	1.6	(X)	2.0	(X)
All household members	1.6	(X)	1.9	(X)	2.5	(X)
Spanish	(X)	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Some household members[2]	1.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
All household members[2]	2.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fertility:[3 4]						
Numbers of women	0.9	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.3	(X)
Voting:						
Total, United States:						
Total or white	1.1	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.7	(X)
Black and other	1.1	(X)	1.4	(X)	1.7	(X)
Residence[2]	1.7	(X)	2.1	(X)	2.6	(X)
Educational attainment and school enrollment:[5]						
Total or white	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.5	(X)
Black and other	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.5	(X)
Spanish[2]	1.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employment (other than agriculture), labor force, or not in labor force:						
Total or white:						
Both sexes	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.3	(X)
Male only, female only	0.7	(X)	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)
Black and other	0.7	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)
Spanish[2]	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Agricultural employment[3]	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.5	(X)
Unemployment:						
All but Spanish[2]	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.3	(X)
Spanish[2]	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

S Values for these characteristics by age, race and sex are not estimates from the CPS but are obtained from an independent source and are used in the estimating procedure for the CPS. Thus these values have no sampling error associated with them.

X Not applicable.

[1]Factors found in this column should also be used for unrelated individuals for all except the marital status category. For this category, use family standard errors for unrelated individuals.

[2]Apply the factors in this row table A-1 or table A-3.

[3]To obtain the factors for income and poverty data collected in 1967, multiply the factor for the period January 1967 to the present by 1.2.

[4]For 1967 SEO data, multiply the standard errors in table A-1 or table A-3 by 1.45 for total or white, and by 1.3 for black and other.

[5]For 1960 Decennial Census 1-in-1000 data for persons, multiply the standard errors in tables A-1 through A-4 by 0.8 and for families, multiply the standard errors by 0.6.

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about:

$$\$1{,}999 + (\$2{,}999 - \$1{,}999)\left(\frac{53.6 - 44.4}{17.7}\right) = \$2{,}519.$$

Thus, an approximate 95 percent confidence interval around $2,270 ranges from $2,112 to $2,519.

Standard Error of a Ratio. The standard error of a ratio, where the numerator and denominator are both sample estimates but the numerator is not a subset of the denominator, cannot be read directly from any of the standard error tables. It is possible to approximate the standard error of a ratio of estimates using the following formula:

$$\sigma_{(x/y)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2\left[\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2\right]}.$$

The ratio, $\frac{x}{y}$, can be a ratio of two estimated numbers, e.g., total number of children divided by total number of families; or it can be a percent change where x is the new value and y is the old value; or it can be a ratio of percents or a ratio of medians.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a percent change. Table 4-4 shows that the percent change in the number of families with female heads from 1960 through 1975 was 72.6 percent. In the section "Standard Error of a Difference" it was shown that the standard error on 7,242,000 female-headed families in 1975 was 94,000 and the standard error on 4,196,000 families with female heads in 1960 was 91,000. Using the above formula, the standard error on the 72.6 percent increase is about:

$$\sigma_{(72.6\%)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7{,}242{,}000}{4{,}196{,}000}\right)^2\left[\left(\frac{94{,}000}{7{,}242{,}000}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{91{,}000}{4{,}196{,}000}\right)^2\right]}$$

$$= 0.044 = 4.4\%$$

Thus, an approximate 95 percent confidence interval around 72.6 percent ranges from 63.8 to 81.4 percent.

Computation of the standard error of a ratio of medians. Table 10-3 shows that the ratio of women's to men's income in 1974 was 0.57. The section on the "Standard Error of a Median" explains how to calculate the standard error of $6,772 and $11,835, the medians used to form the ratio. In this instance, one must refer to the sources at the bottom of table 10-3 to obtain distributions or standard errors for these medians, since the distributions are not shown in the tables. Once the standard errors have been obtained, the calculation would be exactly like the example for a percent change shown above. The equation used to obtain the standard error on 0.57 then would be:

$$\sigma_{\left(\frac{\$6{,}772}{\$11{,}835}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{6{,}772}{11{,}835}\right)^2\left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{\$6{,}772}}{6{,}772}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{\$11{,}835}}{11{,}835}\right)^2\right]}.$$

Table A-6. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women (thousands)	Children born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
250	53	91	128	164	201	238	274	311
500	37	64	90	116	142	168	194	220
750	30	52	74	95	116	137	158	179
1,000	26	45	64	82	101	119	137	155
2,000	19	32	45	58	71	84	97	110
5,000	12	20	29	37	45	53	61	70
10,000	8	14	20	26	32	38	43	49
15,000	7	12	17	21	26	31	36	40
20,000	6	10	14	19	23	27	31	35
25,000	5	9	13	17	20	24	28	31

Note: Multiply the above standard errors by 1.45 for data from the Survey of Economic Opportunity.

To obtain standard errors for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence fertility rates, multiply the above standard errors by 1.41.

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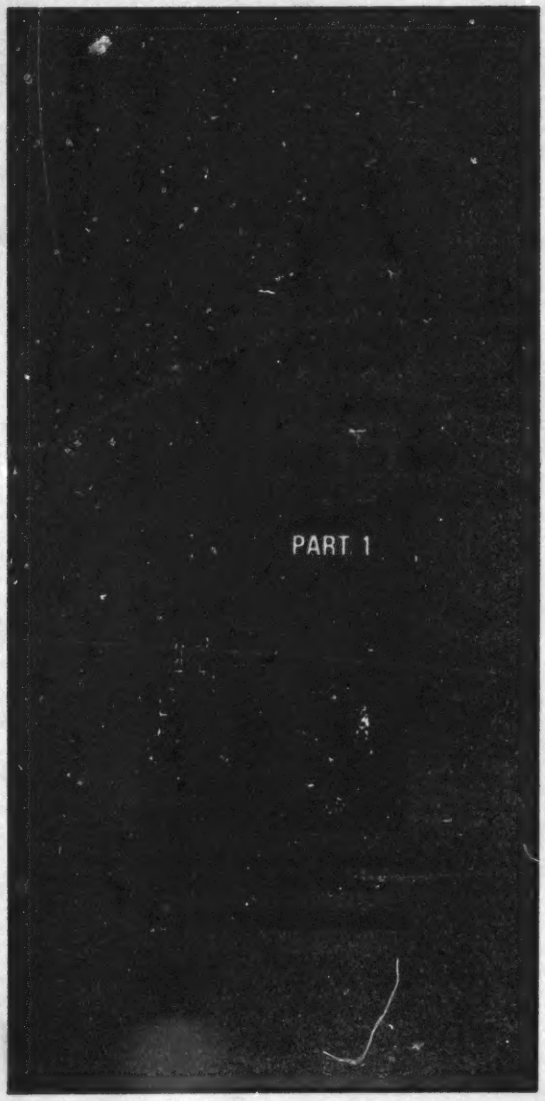

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